greater quantity must have escaped in the air by evaporation.

The situation of Mount Vesuvius so near a great capital, and the facility of approaching it, has certainly afforded more opportunities of watching the operations of an active volcano, and of making observations upon it, than any other volcano on the face of the earth has allowed of. The Vesuvian diary, which by my care has now been kept with great exactness, and without interruption, for more than fifteen years, by the worthy and ingenious Antonio Piaggi, as mentioned in the beginning of this letter, and which it is my intention to deposit in the library of the royal society, will also throw a great light upon this curious subject. But as there is every reason to believe, with Seneca, that the seat of the fire that causes these eruptions of volcanos, is by no means superficial; but lies deep in the bowels of the earth, and where no eye can penetrate, it will, I fear, be ever much beyond the reach of the limited human understanding, to account for them with any degree of accuracy. There are modern philosophers who propose, with as great confidence, the erecting of conductors to prevent the bad effects of earthquakes and volcanos, and who promise themselves the same success as that which has attended Doctor Franklin's conductors of lightning; for, as they say, all proceed from one and the same cause, electricity. When we reflect how many parts of the earth already inhabited, have evidently been thrown up from the bottom of the sea by volcanic explosions, and the probability of there being a much greater portion under the same predicament, as yet unexplored, the vain pretensions of weak mortals to counteract such operations, carried on surely for the wisest purposes by the beneficent Author of nature, appear to me to be quite ridiculous.

Let us then content ourselves with seeing, as well as we can, what we are permitted to see, and reason upon it to the best of our limited understandings, well assured, that whatever is, is right.

The late sufferers at Torre del Greco, although his Sicilian Majesty, with his usual clemency, offered them a more secure spot to rebuild their town on, are obstinately employed in rebuilding it on the late and still smoking lava that covers their former habitations; and there does not appear to be any situation more exposed to the numerous dangers that must attend the neighbourhood of an active volcano, than that of Torre del Greco. It was totally destroyed in 1631; and in the year 1737, a dreadful lava ran within a few yards of one of the gates of the town, and now over the middle of it; nevertheless, such is the attachment of the inhabitants to their native spot, although attended with such imminent danger, that of 18,000, not one gave his vote to abandon it. When I was in Calabria, during the earthquakes in 1783, I observed in the Calabrese the same attachment to native soil; some of the towns that were totally destroyed by the earthquakes, and which had been ill situate in every respect, and in a bad air, were to be rebuilt; and yet it required the authority of government to oblige the inhabitants of those ruined towns to change their situation for a much better.

Upon the whole, having read every account of the former eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, I am well convinced, that this eruption was by far the most violent that has been recorded after the two great eruptions of 79 and 1631, which were undoubtedly still more violent and destructive. The same phænomena attended the last eruption, as the two former abovementioned, but on a less scale, and without the circumstance of the sea having retired from the coast. I remarked more than once, while I was in my boat, an unusual motion in the sea during the late eruption. On the 18th of June, I observed, and so did my boatman, that although it was a perfect calm, the waves suddenly rose and dashed against the shore, causing a white foam, but which subsided in a few minutes. On the 15th, the night of the great eruption, the corks that support the nets of the royal tunny fishery at Portici, and which usually float upon the surface of the sea, were suddenly drawn under water, and remained so for a short space of time, which indicates

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that either there muſt have been at that time a ſwell in the ſea, or a depreſſion or ſinking of the earth under it.

From what we have ſeen lately here, and from what we read of former eruptions of Veſuvius, and of other active volcanos, their neighbourhood muſt always be attended with danger; with this conſideration, the very numerous population at the foot of Veſuvius is remarkable. From Naples to Caſtel-a-mare, about fifteen miles, is ſo thickly ſpread with houſes as to be one continued ſtreet, and on the Somma ſide of the volcano, the towns and villages are ſcarcely a mile from one another; ſo that for thirty miles, which is the extent of the baſis of Mount Veſuvius and Somma, the population may be perhaps more numerous than that of any ſpot of a like extent in Europe, in ſpite of the variety of dangers attending ſuch a ſituation.

With the help of the drawings that accompany this account of the late eruption of Veſuvius, and which I can aſſure you to be faithful repreſentations of what we have ſeen, I flatter myſelf I ſhall have enabled you to have a clear idea of it; and I flatter myſelf alſo, that the communication of ſuch a variety of well atteſted phænomena as have attended this formidable eruption, may not only prove acceptable, but uſeful to the curious in natural hiſtory.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

In a ſubſequent letter from Sir William Hamilton to Sir Joſeph Banks, dated Caſtel-a-mare, anciently Stabiæ, September 2, 1794, are the two following remarks to be added to this paper.

1. Within a mile of this place, the *moſette* are ſtill very active, and particularly under the ſpot where the ancient town of Stabiæ was ſituated. The 24th of Auguſt, a young lad by accident falling into a well there that was dry, but full of the mephitic vapour, was immediately ſuffocated; there were no ſigns of any hurt from the fall, as the well was ſhallow. This circumſtance calls to my mind the death of the elder Pliny, who moſt probably loſt his life by the ſame ſort of mephitic vapours, on this very ſpot, and which are active after great eruptions of Veſuvius.

2. Mr James, a Britiſh merchant, who now lives in this neighbourhood, aſſured me, that on Tueſday night, the 17th of June, which was the third day of the eruption of Mount Veſuvius, he was in a boat with a ſail, near Torre del Greco, when the minute aſhes, ſo often mentioned in my letter, fell thick; and that in the dark they emitted a pale light like phoſphorus, ſo that his hat, thoſe of the boatmen, and the part of the ſails that were covered with the aſhes, were luminous. Others have mentioned to me the having ſeen a phoſphoric light on Veſuvius after this eruption; but until it was confirmed to me by Mr James, I did not chooſe to ſay any thing about it.

ACCOUNT OF MADAME DU BARRE.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 762.

THE diſmiſſion of the miniſter was ſoon after reſolved upon by the King, and took place in the beginning of January 1771. His Majeſty in the lettre-de-cachet (which ordered him to reſign his employments, and to retire to his ſeat at Chauteloux) expreſſed in ſtrong terms his diſapprobation of his conduct of late; but he was ſcarcely gone into exile, when the eyes of all Paris were opened, and it was now plainly diſcovered, that he was ſacrificed to the reſentment of the Counteſs, to the ambition of the Duke [illegible]guillon, and to the deep-laid ſcheme of the Chancellor, to ſubvert the ancient conſtitution of the kingdom. It was publicly known, likewiſe, that the diſpatch which had raiſed ſuch a clamour againſt him, contained inſtructions to the French ambaſſador, to diſſuade the court of Madrid from breaking with England; though it was added, that France was bound in honour to ſupport the intereſts of every branch of the houſe of Bourbon; but the former part of the letter was artfully ſuppreſſed. Such are the intrigues by which nations are ſometimes involved in the moſt deſtructive wars, which they carry

carry on with eagerneſs and ſpirit, little thinking that they are ſeconding the views of perhaps a contemptible miſtreſs, or favourite individual.

The diſmiſſion of De Choiſeul was followed by a revival of moſt arbitrary proceedings againſt the parliament of Paris, who continued their deputations, and deſired the King either to withdraw his edict, and permit the law to take its courſe with the Duke d'Aguillon, or to accept their employments and their lives, which they were willing to ſacrifice to the preſervation of the conſtitution. The affair ended in the members being baniſhed, by the influence of the Counteſs, to different villages; and a new tribunal was conſtituted, veſted with the ſame powers as the late parliament, though the Princes of the blood, and ſeveral other Peers of France, proteſted againſt thoſe unconſtitutional proceedings. The King ſoon after made the Duke d'Aguillon prime miniſter, who conducted himſelf with great inveteracy againſt all who had made complaints of him and the Counteſs. When the King was ſeized with his laſt ſickneſs, the brother of Du Barre had obtained a conſiderable poſt in the army; he reſigned it as ſoon as the monarch's death was known; and, juſt before that period, the unhappy woman, who had loſt him the eſteem of his ſubjects, was removed from the palace, and took refuge in a convent near Paris.

She was not ſo haughty and ambitious, ſays Dr Moore, as her predeceſſor, the Marchioneſs de La Pompadour. He thinks ſhe intermeddled leſs with the affairs of ſtate; but he muſt have forgot the events which we have juſt related. He adds, however, with more certainty, that with all her good humour and gaiety, ſhe found it impoſſible to ward off entirely the tedium to which a vacant mind is peculiarly expoſed. Although no man was ever more oppreſſed with mental indolence than Louis XV. he was fond to exceſs of bodily exerciſe, and paſſed great part of his time in hunting, from which he derived the double advantage of repelling the intruſions of reflection, and obtaining ſleep. The wretched monarch was relieved from the burden of exiſtence, by a diſeaſe (the ſmall-pox) which he had taken great pains to avoid through the whole of his paſt life, and which he caught wantonly in his old age. He died a memorable proof, that the united advantages of external graceſulneſs, riches, high birth, quickneſs of apprehenſion, and even benevolence, cannot preclude tedium or miſery, and ſecure public eſteem to thoſe whoſe minds are incapable of laudable exertion. The death of this prince, who, at the beginning of his reign, had received the appellation of *Louis the Well Beloved*, was heard at Paris with ſatisfaction, rather than ſorrow. It had been the cuſtom, in times of public danger, to make a proceſſion of the ſhrine of Genevieve, the patroneſs of that city, in hopes that, by the ſaint's interceſſion, the threatened calamity might be averted. This ceremony was performed during the laſt illneſs of Louis XV. He expired notwithſtanding: When his death was announced in a certain company, one obſerved, that the proceſſion of the ſhrine ſeemed to have loſt its efficacy. "What happier effect could it have produced," ſaid another, "Is he not dead *?"

After the death of Louis XV. Du Barre remained unmoleſted in her retirement by the new King, but ſhe never appeared in public, as ſhe well knew, that her aſcendency over Louis XV. was very apparent, and that the late unproſperous ſituation of affairs was entirely attributed to her intrigues with the Duke d'Aguillon and the Chancellor.

From that time, ſhe attracted no public attention, till a few years ago ſhe came to England, in conſequence of having ſome jewels ſtolen by perſons who had taken refuge here. For the account of her death, we are indebted to Miſs Williams, in whoſe words we ſhall give it: "Madame du Barre had been induced to leave England, where ſhe paſſed ſome time after the revolution, and returned to France, in order to ſecure her property; and, ſoon after the 31ſt of May, was led from her beautiful pavilion at Lucienne, to a priſon in Paris, by one of

* Moore's View of the Cauſe of the French Revolution.

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the agents of *terroriſm*, who, I am ſorry to add, was an Engliſhman. The priſons, to uſe a French mode of expreſſion, in a ſhort time became the antichambers of the ſcaffold; and Madame du Barre's mind was impreſſed ſtrongly with a preſage of her fate. Whenever the door of her chamber in the priſon opened, ſhe was ſeized with violent trembling, and ſometimes with fainting fits. At length, the fatal ſummons to the revolutionary tribunal arrived. The chief evidence againſt her was a negro-ſlave, whom ſhe had reared from an infant, and to whom ſhe was ſo much attached, that he was generally to be found in her apartments; and, one day, Louis XV. ſportively created him Governor of Lucienne, with a penſion of ſix hundred livres a-year, which this viper, who ſtung the boſom that cheriſhed him, ſtill enjoys. One of the moſt flagrant teſtimonies which were produced of Madame du Barre's counter-revolutionary principles was Mr Pitt's picture, which ſhe ſaid had been given to her the night before her departure from London, by Lord Thurlow. This unfortunate woman was condemned to die; and a perſon of my acquaintance, who was at that time a priſoner in the Conciergerie, told me, that ſhe was deluded with the promiſe of pardon, provided ſhe would diſcover the ſpot where ſhe acknowledged that ſome treaſures were concealed; but no ſooner were they found, than ſhe was ordered to execution. During her paſſage thither (Dec. 8. 1793) ſhe appeared almoſt dead, and leaned her head upon the ſhoulder of the executioner. But when ſhe reached the ſquare of the Revolution, the ſight of the inſtrument of death rallied her ſinking ſpirits, and called forth the moſt cruel agonies of reluctant nature. She rent the air with her ſhrieks, and was deaf to the expoſtulations of Noil, a deputy of the Gironde, who periſhed at the ſame time, and who encouraged her to reſign herſelf to a fate which was inevitable. Her convulſed frame acquired extraordinary ſtrength: ſhe ſtruggled with her executioners, and, after a conflict at which humanity ſhudders, was forced to undergo the fatal ſtroke, and releaſed from frantic deſperation."

On this concluſion of her life, we may remark, that it ought not to affect any one with wonder or ſurpriſe. The offences for which ſhe was condemned were certainly mere frauds to get poſſeſſion of her property, and in that reſpect ſhe died as innocently as any of the victims of the ſavage government which then prevailed. But the manner of her death cannot but recal the remembrance of a life ſpent in wickedneſs, luxury, and contemptible ambition, which left no conſolation to animate her in her dying moments. She could make no appeal to the pity or humanity of the ſpectators. She had contributed to bring the nation to ruin, and the throne to its total overthrow; and her private life was ſuch as ſhe could derive no comfort from, when ſhe ſtood moſt in need of it. It cannot ever be ſurpriſing, that thoſe who have deſpiſed every moral and religious ſentiment, ſhould meet death with the fear and amazement of a guilty conſcience.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine for December an anecdote of James the VI. it brought to my mind another of that monarch.

JAMES VI.

BEFORE James VI. went to England, being on a juſtice-aire towards Jedburgh, a party of his *poſſe comitatus* followed a ſhepherd, who had a ſtolen ſheep on his ſhoulders, to a cottage in the Muirland—they ſaw nothing but a fellow rocking a cradle—but on examining it got the wedder with his throat cut. He was *redd hand* brought to trial, and condemned to be hanged. Archy Armſtrong addreſſed James, who was in court, begging, as he was a poor ignorant man, his Grace would promiſe to ſuſpend his execution till he had read the bible through. "Yes I will"—"But gie me your royal word for't"—"I do."—"Then may the devil tak me gin I ere read a word o't, as lang as my een are open." Archy became buffoon of the

the Court, and a favourite. When James was regretting his raſhneſs in ſending his ſon Charles to Spain, he clapt his fool's cap on the King's head, ſaying, "Whas the gowk now?" He was ſent to join Baby Charlie ſoon after; and when he made his elopement, Archy was left behind wiſhing to get awa to England. One day glowring at the pictures upon the brace in the hall, he ſpeered wha that was in the middle? Our Saviour on the croſs. Wha on the right hand? The Pope. Wha on his left ſide? The King of Spain. Hegh! I've mony a time heard he was crucified between twa thieves, but I ne'er kent wha they warr till now. Archy was inſtantly diſmiſſed.

Feb. 8. 1796. A. Z.

LORD GRANVILLE.

When Lord Granville uſed to go down into the country in the ſummer, it was obſerved, that when he had no particular company in the houſe, he uſed to viſit a lady in the neighbourhood, with whom he was in the habit of ſtaying ſeveral hours. This occaſioned ſome raillery from his friends, particularly as the lady was no ways remarkable for wit, beauty, youth, or converſation; at laſt it turned out, that as his Lordſhip was remarkably fond of playing with *young kittens*, the lady, who took a great pleaſure in the converſation and patronage of ſo great a man, always took care to be provided with a favourite kitten, on the firſt intimation ſhe had of his Lordſhip's viſiting the country. This explained the intimacy.

At the time the diſputes ran high between the court of the late King, and that of Frederick Prince of Wales, Lord Granville (for the purpoſe of winning over the principals to the King's ſide) accepted a lead in the councils of the Prince. With the generality of the people who compoſed that court, it was impoſſible for a man of his ſuperior talents to remain long; he therefore, after a certain time, threw off the maſk, and aſſumed his former ſituation at St James'. Being arraigned for this conduct, he replied, with great *ſang froid*, "I have deſerted no party; I wanted to get at a certain point, and could not reach it without making uſe of ſome of the Prince's ſuit as *ſtepping-ſtones*."

When Cleland, the author of that infamous book, "The Memoirs of a Woman of Pleaſure," was brought before the Privy Council to anſwer for this publication, he pleaded (as certainly was the caſe) the very diſtreſſing circumſtances he was in when he wrote it, being in priſon, without friends or money, and under theſe exigencies tempted with *twenty guineas* from his bookſeller, for the expreſs purpoſe of writing ſuch a book. Lord Granville, who was Preſident of the Council at the time, and ſaw that *poverty*, not *vice*, was his principal inducement, after very properly laying before him the infamy that it attached to his character, by the poiſon which he diſſeminated throughout the world, aſked him, (and at the ſame time inſiſted on his being explicit with him), whether, if he was put above this extreme neceſſity, he felt himſelf diſpoſed to make the *amende honorable*, by not only abſtaining from ſuch kind of writing in future, but uſing his pen in the cauſe of virtue and morality?—Cleland told him, there was nothing he wiſhed for more than ſuch an opportunity; upon which his Lordſhip obtained a penſion for him of 100l. *per annum*, which he enjoyed to the hour of his death.

Cleland, we believe, was as good as his word, as nothing of an obſcene publication (though ſome ſcenes in his "Memoirs of a Coxcomb" are very luxuriant) could ever be traced to him after this. We have ſeen ſeveral other detached pieces and eſſays of his, ſome of a moral and ſome of a political kind, which, though they contained ſome anecdote and obſervation that beſpoke a ſcholar and a man of the world, were inſufferably tedious from their length and circumlocution.

Cleland died about ten years ago, at nearly the age of eighty. He lived in or near Petty France, Weſtminſter (after removing from the Savoy, in the Strand, where he had reſided many years) had a good library of books, and was very chearful and communicative. He was a good

claſſic, and in his early days had been in the Eaſt Indies; on his return he travelled through France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and ſpoke the languages of theſe countries, particularly the firſt two, with great fluency.

He was the ſon of Col. Cleland, the perſon who addreſſed a letter to Mr Pope prefixed to the "Dunciad," and who is ſaid to have been deſigned for Will. Honeycomb, ſo often mentioned in the "Spectator."

Lord Granville, though a man of undoubted integrity, and regular in his own perſonal expences, yet, by leaving his affairs entirely to ſtewards and other domeſtics, was generally very much in arrears to his tradeſmen. One day his coal-merchant found his way into the ſtudy, where his Lordſhip was ſitting, and after remonſtrating in pretty ſtrong terms, on the debt he owed him, the length of time it was due, &c. &c. at laſt concluded with ſaying, "if he was not paid very ſoon, he could not poſſibly furniſh his Lordſhip with any more coals;" upon which his Lordſhip, who heard him with great gravity, replied, "Upon my word, my good friend, I ſhould feel this laſt menace of yours very ſeverely, but that my *butcher* has been juſt here upon the ſame errand, and has told me he will ſend me in no more meat; now, as that is the caſe, you ſee I can have very little occaſion for your coals."

In the ſame manner he was accoſted one morning by his fiſhmonger, who, in ſoliciting for his money, frequently exclaimed, (bowing at the ſame time moſt *obſequiouſly low*), "Indeed, my Lord, if you are not paid ſoon, I ſhall certainly *break*."—"No, no, my good friend, (ſays his Lordſhip) there is no fear of that, I hope."—"Indeed, my Lord, but there is, *I ſhall certainly break*."—"Why then, to make you eaſy upon that head, I tell you it is impoſſible; you *bend* too much ever *to break*.

It is but juſtice, however, to his Lordſhip's character, to remark, that although he could be witty with his tradeſmen occaſionally, upon ſubjects which they liked as little as they underſtood, a repetition of theſe complaints at laſt opened his eyes to his affairs, which he arranged in ſuch a manner, by aſſigning the whole of his eſtates towards the payment of his debts, and living himſelf upon the income of his places, that in a few years he paid every body, and kept out of debt ever afterwards.

His Lordſhip, beſide being a man of wit, was an exceeding good ſcholar, and very happy, as well as ready, in quotations upon almoſt all ſubjects. When Swift remonſtrated to him, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on his ſigning the proclamation for apprehending the author of "The Drapier's Letters," he replied in the words of Virgil,

Regni Novitas me talia cogit
Moliri.

And upon another occaſion, getting the better of Swift in an argument on the affairs of Ireland, the latter exclaimed, "Get you gone, get you gone! what the vengeance brought you amongſt us? Heaven ſend us our boobies back again!" a reply which ſhews the very high eſteem Swift had of his Lordſhip's abilities.

MR J. ELWES.

Mr Elwes loſt his ſeat in parliament at the commencement of Mr Pitt's adminiſtration, and nearly at the ſame time he loſt his favourite ſervant *Thomas*. Thomas died as he was following his maſter, upon a hard-trotting horſe, into Berkſhire; and he died empty and poor; for his yearly wages were not above four pounds; and he had faſted the whole day on which he expired. The life of this extraordinary domeſtic certainly verified a ſaying which Mr Elwes often uſed; and the ſaying is this: "If you keep one ſervant, your work is done; if you keep two, it is half done; but if you keep three, you may do it yourſelf." That there were very few kinds of work which this ſervant could not do, may be eſtimated by what he did. But that his knowledge of how ſome things were done, was not very extenſive, may be taken from the following circumſtance:

When the Lower Houſe carried up their addreſs to the King on the ſubject of the American war, old Thomas (for that

that was the name of the fellow), who had never ſeen his maſter do any thing but ride on his moſt important occaſions, imagined he was to ride up to his Majeſty at St James', and to ſpeak to him on horſeback. Accordingly he cleaned up the old ſaddles, gave the horſes a feed of corn at his own expence, and, at his own expence too, had a piece of new ribbon in front put upon one of the bridles; and all this that his maſter might do things handſomely, and like a "*Parliament Man.*" But when he found out how his maſter was to go; ſaw the carriage of Colonel Timms at the door, who, by borrowing for Mr Elwes a bag-wig, lending him a ſhirt with laced ruffles, and new furbiſhing his everlaſting coat, had made him look very differently from what he uſually did, and in truth much like a gentleman; old Thomas, returning all his own zeal and finery back into the ſtables, obſerving with regret, that "maynap his maſter might look a bit of a gentleman, but he was ſo altered, no body would know him."

Amongſt the ſmaller memorials of the parliamentary life of Mr Elwes, may be noted, that he did not follow the cuſtom of members in general, by ſitting on any particular ſide of the Houſe; but ſat, as occaſion preſented itſelf, on either indiſcriminately; and he voted much in the ſame manner.

During the whole time he was in the Houſe of Commons, he never once roſe to ſpeak, or delivered his ſentiments further than by his vote.

In his attendance at the Houſe, he was always early and late, and he never left it for dinner, as he had accuſtomed himſelf to faſting, ſometimes for twenty-four hours in continuance.

When Mr Elwes retired from Parliament, no man ever retired from the Houſe of Commons leaving it more loaded with obligations than he did; and they were obligations that were never cancelled. If I might judge from the multitude of bonds I have ſeen, I ſhould be led to think ſome members imagined he was a great money-lender, appointed by Government to come down to the Houſe of Commons, and "oblige the gentlemen" who might be in want of his aid.

When application was afterwards made for the payment of them; on moving that queſtion, Mr Elwes ſtood as ſingle as did the reſpected Mr Strutt, member for Malden, on the ſubject of Admiral Keppel. Not a member ſaid "Aye!" and Mr Elwes died poſſeſſed of proofs moſt undeniable, that ſomehow or other, every man muſt pay for coming into parliament.

When he retired from parliament, Mr Elwes was near 65 years of age, and the expenditure of a few hundred pounds would certainly have continued him in the ſituation he loved; where he was reſpected, and had due honour; where he was amongſt his friends, and where long habit had made every thing congenial to him. All this he gave up to his love of money; that paſſion which, conſuming all before it, as it hurried him along the few remaining years of his life, at length carried him to his grave twenty years ſooner than the muſcular vigour of his body might have given reaſon to expect. For when Dr Wall, his laſt phyſician, was called in, and viewed him extended on that ſqualid bed of poverty from which he would not be relieved, he ſaid to one of his ſons, "Sir, Your father might have lived theſe twenty years; but the irritations of his temper have made it impoſſible to hope for any thing. The body is yet ſtrong; but the mind is gone entirely!"

Mr Elwes had, for ſome years, been a member of a card club at the Mount Coffeehouſe; and, by a conſtant attendance on this meeting, he for a time conſoled himſelf for the loſs of parliament. The play was moderate, and he had an opportunity of meeting many of his old acquaintances in the Houſe of Commons, and he experienced a pleaſure, which, however trivial it may appear, was not leſs ſatisfactory, that of enjoying fire and candle at a general expence.

For however rejected Mr Elwes appeared of "the good things of this life," when they were to come out of his own pocket, he by no means acted in the ſame manner when thoſe ſame things were at the expence of any other perſon. He had an admirable taſte in French diſhes, at the table of another; no man had more judgment in French wines, when they did

not come from his own wine-merchant, and "he was very nice in his appetite," on the day he dined from home.

Much, therefore, of his time Mr Elwes paſſed in the Mount Coffeehouſe. But fortune ſeemed reſolved, on ſome occaſions, to diſappoint his hopes, and to force away that money from him, which no power could perſuade him to beſtow. He ſtill retained ſome fondneſs for play, and imagined he had no ſmall ſkill at picquet. It was his ill luck, however, to meet with a gentleman who thought the ſame, and on much better grounds; for, after a conteſt of two days and a night, in which Mr Elwes continued with a perſeverance which avarice will inſpire, he roſe a loſer of a ſum which he endeavoured always to conceal, though I have ſome reaſon to think it was not leſs than three thouſand pounds. Some part of it was paid by a large draft on Meſſrs Hoares, and was received very early next morning. This was the laſt folly, of the kind, of which Mr Elwes was very guilty; and it is but juſtice to the members of the club to ſay, that they ever after endeavoured to diſcourage any wiſh to play with him. Thus, while by every art of human mortification he was ſaving ſhillings and ſixpences, he would kick down, in one moment, the heap he had raiſed. Though yet was the benefit of this conſideration all thrown away upon him; for his maxim was—and it was ſo agreeable, that he has repeated it to me at leaſt a hundred times—"That all great fortunes were made by ſaving; for of that a man could be ſure."

At the cloſe of the ſpring 1785, he wiſhed again to viſit, which he had not done for ſome years, his ſeat at Stoke. But then this journey was a moſt ſerious object to him. The famous old ſervant was dead; all the horſes that remained with him, were a couple of worn-out brood mares, and he himſelf was not in that vigour of body in which he could ride ſixty or ſeventy miles on the ſuſtenance of two boiled eggs. The mention of a poſt-chaiſe would have been a crime. "He *afford* a poſt-chaiſe indeed! Where was he to get the money?" would have been his exclamation.

When he reached his ſeat at Stoke, the ſeat of more active ſcenes, of ſomewhat reſembling hoſpitality, and where his fox-hounds had ſpread ſomewhat like vivacity around, he remarked, "He had expended a great deal of money once, very fooliſhly; but that a man grew wiſer by time."

The rooms at his ſeat at Stoke, which were now much out of repair, and would all have fallen in, but for his ſon, John Elwes, Eſq; who had reſided there, he thought too expenſively furniſhed, as worſe things might have done. If a window was broken, there was to be no repair but that of a little brown paper, or that of piecing in a bit of broken glaſs, which had at length been done ſo frequently, and in ſo many ſhapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to ſay "what figure they deſcribed." To ſave fire, he would walk about the remains of an old green-houſe, or ſit with a ſervant in the kitchen. During the harveſt, he would amuſe himſelf with going into the fields to glean the corn on the grounds of his own tenants; and they uſed to leave a little more than common, to pleaſe the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the pariſh.

In the advance of the ſeaſon, his morning employment was to pick up any ſtray chips, bones, or other things, to carry to the fire in his pocket; and he was one day ſurpriſed by a neighbouring gentleman, in the act of pulling down, with ſome difficulty, a crow's neſt for this purpoſe. On the gentleman wondering why he gave himſelf this trouble—"O, Sir, (replied old Elwes) it is really a ſhame that theſe creatures ſhould do ſo. Do but ſee what waſte they make! They don't care how extravagant they are."

On removing from Stoke, he went to his farm-houſe at Thaydon Hall, a ſcene of more ruin and deſolation, if poſſible, than either his houſes in Suffolk or Berkſhire. It ſtood alone, on the borders of Epping Foreſt, and an old man and woman, his tenants, were the only perſons with whom he could hold any converſe. Here he fell ill; and as he would have no aſſiſtance, and had not even a ſervant, he lay unattended, and almoſt forgotten,

for

for nearly a fortnight, indulging, even in death, that avarice which malady could not ſubdue. It was at this period he began to think of making his will, feeling, perhaps, that his ſons would not be entitled, by law, to any part of his property, ſhould he die inteſtate; and, on coming to London, he made his laſt will and teſtament.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE GERMANS.

THE peculiar turn of the Germans ſeems to be for philoſophy; they are diſtinguiſhed from all the nations in Europe, for cool and juſt judgement, united with extreme induſtry; they were the firſt who threw a light on mathematics and general phyſics; next they darted through theology, then hiſtory, and finally, legiſlation, with the ſame philoſophical ſpirit.—They will do well to leave to other nations the prize of wit, for which they will always contend in vain.

If Germany could make itſelf one great people—if it was united under one governor—if the preſent intereſt of a ſingle prince were not often in oppoſition to the good of the whole—if all the members were ſo well compacted into one body, that the ſuperfluous ſap of the one could circulate and invigorate the reſt—what much greater ſteps towards cultivation would the empire then make! But then Germany would give laws to all Europe. How powerful, as things even now are, are the two houſes of Auſtria and Brandenburgh, the greatneſs of whoſe ſtrength conſiſts in their German poſſeſſions, and who yet neither poſſeſs the half nor even the beſt parts of the country. Conceive this country in ſuch a ſituation as that no burthenſome exciſe ſhould oppreſs the internal commerce of the different provinces—no cuſtoms ſhould prohibit exports all over the world;—in ſuch a ſituation as that the immenſe ſums that it gives for outlandiſh commodities, which itſelf can furniſh, ſhould be ſpared—or that it could become a naval power, for which it has ſuch ports and ſuch plenty of proviſions, that it could itſelf employ the numerous colonies it ſends out to the reſt of Europe:—conceive this—what country in the world could then cope with Germany?

The character of men depends for the moſt part on their government. The character of the Germans has in general as little brilliancy in it as the conſtitution of the empire; they have none of the national pride and patriotiſm by which the Britons, Spaniards, and our own countrymen are diſtinguiſhed; fond as their poets have been, for ſome time paſt, of aſcribing theſe qualities to them. Their pride and patriotic ſentiments only extend to the part of Germany in which they are born; to the reſt of their countrymen they are ſtrange as to any ſtrangers: nay, in ſeveral parts of Germany, they are much fonder of ſtrangers than they are of their own countrymen. It is the ſenſe of weakneſs of the leſſer powers of Germany which damps their national pride; it is only becauſe Germany cannot uſe its power altogether, and that other nations feel their ſtrength, that it has been diſpiſed by the inhabitants of other countries, who yet have nothing to boaſt above it, ſave a faſter bond of union among themſelves, or a ridiculous pride. We ſeldom judge of men from their inner worth, ſo much as from the external appearence they make in the world. We eſtimate the Ruſſians, Engliſh, &c. according to the idea we have taken up of the whole nation; and though the individual may happen to be, as he often is, ten times more barbarous than a German, we give him credit for the fame of his illuſtrious countrymen.

Though the character of the Germans be not ſo brilliant as that of other nations, ſtill it is not deſtitute of its peculiar excellencies. The German is the man of the world. He lives under every ſky, and conquers every natural obſtacle to his happineſs. His induſtry is inexhauſtible. Poland, Hungary, Ruſſia, the Engliſh and Dutch colonies, are much indebted to German emigrants. Even the firſt ſtates in Europe owe to Germany great part of their knowledge. Rectitude is alſo an almoſt univerſal characteriſtic of the people of this country; nor are the manners of the peaſants, and thoſe of the inhabi-

tants

tants of the leſſer cities, by any means ſo corrupt as thoſe of France and other countries; it is owing to this that, notwithſtanding the great emigrations, the country is ſtill ſo well peopled. To conclude, frugality on the ſide of the Proteſtants, and frankneſs and good-heartedneſs on the ſide of the Catholics, are brilliant national characteriſtics.

LETTER FROM A MUSICIAN TO HIS MISTRESS.

DEAR MISS CLIFF,

SINCE your charms are in uniſon with my ſoul, and thrill through every organ, why have you altered your tone towards me? You have now got into a new key, and endeavour to torture me with ſuſpenſion, and to ſharpen my affection by your unuſual flatneſs: but I would have you to know that I am no natural, and that you muſt obſerve ſome temperament in your behaviour, notwithſtanding the hold you have of me, elſe I cannot anſwer what crotchet may get into my head. Your meaſures have come to ſuch a pitch, that the allegro of my diſpoſition, which uſed to be my conſtant accompaniment, is gone, and a grave mood ſubſtituted in its place. The thought of that ſharp ſeries of ſlurs I have received from you makes me quaver, and ſhakes my whole ſyſtem. La! my dear, how can you be inſtrumental in the miſeries that fall to my ſhare, and often prove a bar to my reſt, till Sol ſtrikes up the prelude to a new day? Would you but ſmile on me, my life would be a merry jig; but if you go on to uſe me in ſuch a thorough baſs manner, I ſhall be obliged to cloſe the piece with a mournful chord. However I ſhall dwell no longer on this at preſent—for, perhaps, the jarring of lovers is only the ſymphony of felicity—but would with more pleaſure launch out into a florid deſcant upon your merit. Sometimes in enraptured phraſes I trumpet forth the praiſes of your voice, ſoft as flute, in a chorus of my companions at a tavern, who, in voluntary applauſe, beat time to my ſtrains. But ſhould any of them preſume to rival me in my dear Miſs Cliff, I would enlarge his compaſs by a few ledger lines on his ſhoulders with a ſtaff. I keep them in order by threatening to ſet them by the heels, to prick their guts, or to tranſpoſe them out of the window. Ho boy! ſaid I to the gay tar that pretends to love you, you may court Doll Seymour, or any virgin elſe; but if you interfere with me, I'll ſoon make you ſet up your pipes; if you have an ear, I'll cut it off, and drum you back to Fife. Notwithſtanding the acuteneſs of your accents at preſent, I don't diſpair to ſee the time, when, with the moſt raviſhing graces of modulation, you will yield your conſent to be connected with me by a tie according to the canons. For though, with regard to the tenor of our courtſhip hitherto, as you ſpin it, it ſeems to be an eternal fugue, yet poſſibly the caſe may bear an inverſion.

A treble ſhare of happineſs ſhall then be my portion, when from a baſe ſituation behind the counter, I ſhall have raiſed you an octave higher in the ſcale of life. Our endeavours then will, I truſt, in common time, be productive of ſome finiſhed compoſition, the pledge of our loves—no matter whether forte or piano, —for certainly it will be *con amore*.

But marriage is a dangerous leap unleſs I can prevail with you to abſtain from thoſe *ad libitums* which too many married ladies indulge in. For note this, that whenever any irregular cadence of yours is introduced into the recitative of any company whatever, the upper parts of the ridicule will run principally upon me, *da capo*, as one might ſay—which would put me quite out of tune.

But, by a natural gradation, I am come to the end of my paper, though I have much more to ſay on the ſcore of marriage, which ſhall be the key note of many other ſonatas of this kind, that you may expect to be ſtunned with as long as your cruelty obliges me to remain

SOLO.

ON

ON THE MEANS OF PREVENTING CATERPILLARS ON FRUIT TREES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS.
BY WILLIAM HAMPSON, ESQ. OF DEWSNOP, NEAR MANCHESTER.

IT will not appear foreign to the ſubject, if ſome general obſervations, which are well known to thoſe who have the management of fruit-trees, and more particularly the apple, precede an account of the means here diſcovered, for preventing the deſtruction often occaſioned by the ravages of the caterpillars. *Firſt*, A winter, in which there is a ſevere froſt for a long continuance, is accounted favourable to the ſucceeding fruit-harveſt. *Secondly*, Young and healthy trees, which are continually diſtending the rind, and putting forth vigorous branches, are not often attacked with the caterpillars; or, if they are, it is when the foliage of an aged or ſickly neighbour is exhauſted, and then being urged by want of food, the worm throws out its ſilken line, which, carried by the wind, clings to the branches of another tree, and by this means it effects a paſſage.

Some time ago, having an intention to improve a number of apple trees, which, owing to their being yearly infeſted with the caterpillar, had been long neglected, I began in the following manner: It being early in the ſpring, I firſt cauſed the thick brown moſs to be removed from the trunk of the tree, around which, but at a diſtance equal to the extremities of the roots, I ſpread warm rotten litter; and then, with the back of a pruning knife, ſcraped off the livid-coloured moſs with which the branches of the tree were entirely encruſted. But what ſurpriſed me, and to which I would beg particular attention, was, that ſmall detached pieces of moſs hung upon the bough by fine threads, after it had been cleaned: this led me to think they belonged to ſome eggs or inſects which lay concealed between the moſs and the outer bark, or between the outer and the inner rind; but being then without the help of glaſſes, my curioſity remained unſatisfied, although the effects diſcovered in the opening ſeaſon juſtified my ſtrongeſt apprehenſions; for thoſe trees which had been thoroughly cleaned, put forth ſtrong and healthy ſhoots, and retained their leaves; when others, their neighbours, were eaten up: yet what convinced me beyond the leaſt doubt, was a tree, which through negligence had been left in part cleaned; the boughs which I had cleaned were untouched by the caterpillar; on the contrary, the leaves of thoſe boughs I had not cleaned, were ſoon conſumed by them.

Theſe facts being ſtated, the following remarks are naturally ſuggeſted. *Firſt*, That the eggs of the caterpillars lie, during the winter, concealed in ſuch trees as are overgrown with moſs, between the moſs and the rind, or, where the rind is decayed, in the cavities occaſioned by ſuch decay; a circumſtance which, with the aſſiſtance of a microſcope, I have ſince aſcertained: but through mere neglect, having not preſerved the eggs for future obſervation, I cannot ſay determinately they were the eggs of the caterpillar; but this I can ſay, that the removal of thoſe eggs prevented the leaves of the tree from being eaten. *Secondly*, That the proper time for deſtroying them would be before the eggs are hatched; for, by the time the caterpillar is come out, the buds begin to open, and of courſe become its immediate prey; and as the butterfly-tribe are ſo numerous, and ſo perfectly free from reſtraint, the nature of the caſe will require an annual ſearch to be made in ſuch places as are thought favourable to them for depoſiting their eggs: there will be often found full-grown trees, which, by being encumbered with branches, the power of the ſun is not admitted to ſhrivel the old rind as the new one is forming; conſequently ſuch trees become encruſted with decayed coats, the fit receptacles for preſerving the embryo caterpillars; and ſuch trees whoſe wounds have been ſuffered to heal, ſo as to form an hollow, retaining moiſture, which cankers the wood, and renders it eaſily perforated by the fly, are likewiſe liable to become a prey to the inſects they have preſerved.

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The above obſervations are offered as hints only, on a ſubject capable of deriving more advantage from thoſe who enjoy greater opportunities to inveſtigate, and ability to inform, than what has fallen to the lot of their author; and it is with this preſumption they are offered to a ſociety, the members of which have it in their power to employ them to the beſt advantage; namely, that of the public good.

THE BAGPIPER: A FRAGMENT.

ATTEMPTED AFTER THE MANNER OF STERNE.

I HAD juſt quaffed my laſt glaſs of claret, and being determined immediately to leave the tavern, was going to riſe out of my arm chair, when the notes of a Highland bagpipe ſaluted my ear, wild and rural indeed; but the notes, though wild and rural, were pleaſing to my imagination, which they wafted in a moment from Calcutta to a Highland heath!

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With my right elbow leaning on a table, and my right cheek ſuſpended on my right hand, after having liſtened for ſome time, to the tune of "Over the hills and far awa," in a kind of tranſport, impelled by curioſity, I gently raiſed my head to gaze at the muſician, who thus chanted "His wood notes wild!"—Philo Yorick!—the figure which then preſented itſelf to my view, will not readily be effaced from thy remembrance!—A Reynolds, indeed, might do it juſtice, yet, if thy pen but feebly attempts to do ſo, the attempt, perhaps, may be pardoned.

He was a venerable figure, whoſe face diſcovered the roſes of youth, bluſhing among the furrows of old age. His ſilver hairs flowed in cluſtering ringlets down his neck, and reached forward half way over his brows, which roſe loftily above a pair of eyes, from which benignance delighted to glance, and which ſparkled with youthful animation. Every feature of his face indeed, expreſſed amiability, and almoſt ſeemed to glow with tranſport and pleaſure, while in a foreign land he played the antique tunes of his native country.

Thus far, Philo Yorick, thy ſoul was pleaſed with a ſurvey of the venerable muſician; till caſting a glance downward, and beholding he had loſt a leg!—ſomething cauſed a ſigh to riſe from thy boſom, and a tear to ſteal into thine eye.—The muſician, as he watched my motions, obſerved this—his fingers and elbow forgot to move—the notes of his pipes ceaſed, and with a ſlow, modeſt carriage—he approached me.

We gazed inſenſibly at each other; ſympathy—bleſſed ſympathy—cauſed a ſecond ſigh to eſcape my boſom, and another to riſe from his:——Young man, ſaid he, looking earneſtly in my face—preſſing one of my hands between his—and holding up his wooden ſtump,—young man—ſaid he—you ſeem to be affected at ſeeing this!

I was juſt thinking—returned I, that in your ſituation—ſo far from home—you are much to be pitied!—

And did you drop a tear on that account? rejoined he—Remember, the limb was loſt when fighting for my country!

The queſtion—joined to the admonitory obſervation which followed it—had ſuch an effect upon me—that a conſcious bluſh ſtole into my cheeks,—and—but my pen fails!—this man was an old ſoldier!

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

THIS Tribunal, which poſterity will hardly credit could have exiſted in the 18th century, in one of the moſt poliſhed nations of Europe, had its origin in the dark manœuvres of Maximilian Robeſpierre, a Member of the Convention, to deſtroy his opponents, and to afford him an opportunity of removing every obſtacle between him and the crown of France. It was eſtabliſhed by a decree of the Convention, on the 17th day of Auguſt 1792, and terminated its career with the execution of a colleague of its founder and his accomplices, on the 15th December 1794.

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The crimes which it recognized as Revolutionary were, as appears by the sentences—carrying on correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, opposing the enlisting of recruits, importing false assignats, composing and publishing writings in favour of royalty, blaspheming the people and constitution, concealing gold and silver coin, cutting down and defacing the tree of liberty, frauds in the articles of clothing, provisions, or forage for the armies, exclaiming *Vive le Roi!* furnishing money to the Emigrants, checking the circulation of assignats, attempting to re-establish royalty, trampling on the national cockade, and substituting the white cockade, ridiculing the decrees of the Convention, proposing an Agrarian law, proclaiming Louis XVII. conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, &c.

From its institution in August 1792, to the 27th day of July 1794, the memorable day when Robespierre was deposed, the persons who suffered its dreadful sentence of decapitation were:

Marie Antoinette the Queen of France
The Princess Elizabeth, sister of the late King
Six Princes
Three Princesses
Six Dukes
Two Dutchesses
Fourteen Marquises
Two Marchionesses
Three Barons of the Empire
Twenty-three Counts
Six Countesses
Three Viscounts
Two hundred and fourteen Ex-nobles
Twelve Knights of Saint Louis
One hundred and twenty-seven married women, wives of Ex-nobles and others
Forty-five single women and women divorced
Seventy-six widows of Ex-nobles and others
Four Abbes and Abbesses
Two Constitutional Bishops
Fourteen Friars and Monks of the different Orders
One Commodore
Eight Captains of vessels
One hundred and fifty-five Priests, Curates, and Vicars
Seventeen Constitutional Priests
Twenty-three Nuns of the different Orders
Two Marshals of France
Thirteen Marshals des Camps
Fourty-seven Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Brigadiers
Twenty-two Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels
Eight Majors
Fifty Captains of Cavalry and Infantry
Seventeen Aides des Camps and Adjutants
Forty-one Lieutenants of the Army and Navy
Seven Officers of the Artillery
Eighty-four soldiers, National guards and sailors
Thirty-three Members of the National Convention
Four Members of the Legislative Assembly
Twenty-nine Members of the Constituent Assembly
Three Ministers of State
Thirty Mayors of cities and towns
Twenty-two Judges
Nineteen Justices of the Peace
Twenty-four Authors, literary men, and editors of newspapers
One hundred and seventy-eight Counsellors, Presidents of Parliaments, Attornies, Lawyers and Notaries
One hundred and nine Gentlemen
Twelve Bankers
Two Admirals
Thirty-eight Merchants and Factors
One hundred and five Commissaries of War, Marine, National Agents and Contractors
One hundred and sixty-six Municipal Officers, Administrators of Districts and Departments, Police, &c. Auditors of Accounts, Registers and Receivers
Nine hundred and forty-one persons of different trades and descriptions;

Making together two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four persons. The oldest person sentenced was Monsieur Dupin, a Counsellor of the Parliament

of Thoulouſe, whoſe extreme age of ninety-ſeven pleaded in vain for mercy. He, and twenty-five more Counſellors of the ſame Parliament, and four of the Parliament of Paris, were executed at the ſame time.

From the 27th of July to the 15th of December 1794, the labours of the Tribunal became meritorious; as during that interval no perſons received its ſentence but Robeſpierre himſelf, and about one hundred of his accomplices; and it will be recollected with ſatisfaction, that ſhortly after the Judges and Jurymen of this never-ſparing Court ſhared the fate of their patron and protector.

NAVAL ADVANTAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S THOUGHTS ON THE NAVAL ADVANTAGES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

1. THAT nation, in the firſt place, is the moſt likely to be powerful at ſea, which has the greateſt extent of coaſt, and conſequently a greater proportion of whoſe inhabitants muſt have a natural predilection for the ſea: In this reſpect, Great Britain claims a preference over every other ſtate in Europe. The ſea-line of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the adjacent iſlands, is calculated by Sir William Petty to extend to 3800 miles, and is probably more: whereas France, whoſe coaſt contains but about 1000 miles of ſea-line, is in this important article greatly inferior.

2. The coaſt of Great Britain and Ireland is not only more extenſive than that of any other power in Europe, but is alſo every where interſected by admirable harbours. Indeed, the frequency and violence of the weſterly winds which occaſion thoſe heaps of ſand by which the Dutch ports are blocked up, are the reaſons that ſo many deep and commodious harbours are found upon the Engliſh ſide of the Channel, and ſo few upon the French and Dutch; an advantage given us by Nature, which never can be equalled by any art or expence of our neighbours. Nay, in reſpect of extent of coaſt, and number of havens, France is not only inferior to Spain, but can ſcarcely ſtand a compariſon with Italy itſelf.

3. It is alſo a conſiderable advantage which Great Britain enjoys, that its harbours are all contiguous to each other, and are not divided, like thoſe of France, by the territories of any other power: this renders it eaſy for Great Britain to aſſemble her naval forces upon the ſhorteſt notice, and enables her to exert her whole maritime force, with united vigour, againſt any power with whom ſhe may be at war; whereas the diſtance between the port of Toulon and Breſt is no inconſiderable addition to the many other maritime diſadvantages to which France is ſubjected.

4. But had we fewer harbours, our bays alone would in general anſwer the purpoſes of commerce and of war. Whilſt the weſterly winds blow, which is generally the caſe above half the year, our ſhips may ride at anchor with perfect ſecurity in our roads. Beſides, our anchor-hold is much better than our neighbours can boaſt of; for our ſhores generally conſiſt of a ſtiff clay, chalk, or hard gravel, whilſt the French or Dutch have nothing but rocks or looſe ſand to anchor on.

5. The ſituation of Great Britain is alſo extremely favourable to maritime power. It is an iſland, not confined, as Sicily, to the range of one particular ſea, but, unimmured by ſtraits, finds no obſtruction in ſending forth her fleets to each hemiſphere. It is alſo fortunately placed in the very centre of Europe, and along its coaſt above one half of the trade of Europe muſt paſs. This natural advantage the great De Witt conſiders to be of the moſt eſſential importance.

6. The great advantage which Nature has given us for maritime power, in conſequence of the variety of fiſh with which our ſeas abound, need not be ſtrongly inſiſted upon. It is indeed univerſally acknowledged, that there is no part in the world where ſuch quantities are to be met with at every ſeaſon of the year, better calculated, either for the purpoſes of maintaining the inhabitants of the kingdom, or of ſerving as a lucrative branch

branch of commerce with other powers, or for raiſing a valuable addition to the number of our ſeamen.

7. Foreign commerce is undoubtedly a great ſource of naval ſtrength; and Great Britain, it is certain, enjoys that advantage to as great, if not a greater extent, than any other power in Europe: But the trade carried on along the coaſts of the iſland is of a more permanent and laſting nature, neither depending upon the fancy of foreigners, nor ſtanding in any dread of competition. Such commerce, therefore, muſt be accounted the only ſure and ſubſtantial foundation of naval power. It has been calculated, that the coaſting trade itſelf employs 100,000 ſailors; but though that account muſt be exaggerated, without doubt it breads a greater number of excellent ſeamen than any other nation in Europe can boaſt of.

8. It is alſo a ſingular advantage enjoyed by Great Britain, that it not only has a demand for ſhipping, but is alſo furniſhed with the principal materials which ſhipping requires. I am well aware, that various maritime articles are procured from other countries, which it is ſuppoſed impoſſible for this iſland itſelf to furniſh; yet this ought rather to be imputed to the inattention of the natives of the iſland, or to the little encouragement given by the legiſlature to ſuch productions, than to any national defect in the ſoil or climate of the country. If other materials, however, muſt be purchaſed from abroad, the Engliſh oak muſt always be conſidered, for ſtrength and firmneſs, to be ſuperior to the timber of our neighbours*.

9. It is well known, that the Engliſh were the firſt who brought the building of ſhips of war to its preſent ſtate of perfection, and its ſhip-wrights ſtill retain, the high character they formerly acquired for ſkill in their profeſſion. That advantage, however, pertains no longer in an excluſive manner to this nation. The fatal friendſhip of that profligate monarch Charles the Second, for his ambitious neighbour Lewis, firſt gave the French an opportunity of acquiring an art, which they have ſince vainly attempted to turn to the ruin of their inſtructors†.

10. It is impoſſible alſo for any nation to carry on an extenſive commerce, or to be a great naval power, unleſs the ſoil and climate of the country be well calculated for producing proper ſuſtenance for its mariners whilſt at ſea. In this particular, Great Britain and Ireland lay claim to a great ſuperiority over every ſtate in Europe; the ſoil and climate of the Britiſh iſlands being much better ſuited for raiſing every ſpecies of naval proviſion than either France or Spain; and the ſuperior quality of the food on which they live muſt alſo render our ſeamen a more hardy and braver race of men than thoſe of our neighbours.

11. The ſkill and experience of our ſeamen cannot be equalled. A very different race of men muſt be formed along the ſtormy coaſts of this country, from that produced along the pacific ſhores of the Mediterranean. Accuſtomed as our ſailors are to brave the dangers of the ſea, thoſe ſtorms which appear tremendous to others are not conſidered by them as attended with any riſk. Indeed, if one ſet of men can be ſaid to enjoy any great ſuperiority over another, it may be ſafely affirmed, that the Britiſh ſeamen, who are bred along the coaſts of thoſe iſlands, are entitled to that fortunate diſtinction.

12. An inſular ſituation, in every point of view, whether for naval ſtrength or otherwiſe, is to be preferred. The ſea

* It was formerly an expreſs condition in all contracts for building ſhips for the royal navy, that they ſhould be built of good ſubſtantial Engliſh oak: But, owing to the ſcarcity of timber, this reſtriction has been no longer inſiſted upon. Soon after the Reſtoration, plans were propoſed by the corporation of ſhip-wrights, for the preſervation and increaſe of oak, which, after going through all the forms of office, namely being referred firſt to the Attorney General, and by him to the Navy Board, was at laſt ſuffered to ſleep in oblivion.

† Frigates of the preſent conſtruction were firſt built by one Pet. Engliſh ſhip-wrights were ſuppoſed to be ſo peculiarly ſkilful in their profeſſion, that by their charter they were prohibited to communicate their art to any foreign prince or ſtate. The Engliſh, ſays Sir William Temple, keep their neighbours in awe, by the ſtrength of their oak, the art of their ſhip-wrights, and the invincible courage of their ſeamen.

is undoubtedly the ſafeſt and moſt natural boundary, of which it is very difficult to get the better, and impoſſible to remove. "Athens," ſays Xenophon, "rules the ſea; but as the country of Attica is joined to the continent, it is ravaged by enemies, while the Athenians are engaged in different expiditions. Their leaders ſuffer their lands to be deſtroyed, and ſecure their wealth by ſending it to ſome iſland. The populace, who were not poſſeſſed of lands, have no uneaſineſs. But if the inhabitants inhabited an iſland, and beſides this enjoyed the empire of the ſea, they would, as long as they were poſſeſſed of thoſe advantages, be able to annoy others, and at the ſame time be out of all danger of being annoyed." One would imagine, ſays Monteſquieu, that Xenophon was ſpeaking of England.

In fact, if we made the moſt of our inſular ſituation, by confining our whole attention to maritime affairs, and truſted our defence to a militia and to a fleet, it would ſoon appear, that our naval force had ſcarcely arrived to one half of its natural extent. Almoſt all our revenue, (at leaſt a much greater part of it than can be done by any continental power whatſoever), might be expended in fitting out our fleets; and when only one object is kept in view, it is ſurely more likely to be raiſed to the greateſt height of perfection it is capable of, than when the attention is diſtracted by matters of a different nature.

13. Farther: It is a great advantage, the poſſeſſion of which our very enemies acknowledge, that the capital of the kingdom is not ſituated, like that of France, in the heart of the kingdom, but that in London may be ſeen united all the politeneſs attending a royal preſence, with all the ſpirit and activity that reſults from an extended commerce, and from naval power. At Paris, ſays Deſlandes, one ſees a voluntary indolence, which concerns itſelf about nothing that does not contribute either to pleaſure or amuſement; whereas in London, none are ſo blind as not to ſee, or ſo obſtinate as not to acknowledge, that upon the proſperity of commerce, and conſequently of naval power, depends the happineſs of the ſtate.

Laſtly, The character of the Engliſh nation, ſteady in its purſuits, and not apt to be diſcompoſed by every trifling obſtacle, ſeems to be peculiarly calculated for the acquiſition of maritime power. Naval ſtrength is not the growth of a day, nor is it poſſible to retain it, when once acquired, without the utmoſt difficulty, and the moſt unwearied attention. The Engliſh have proved, by their conduct for almoſt two centuries, the firmneſs and ſteadineſs of their naval character. Whereas the maritime enthuſiaſm of the French has only occaſionally taken place, and does not ſeem conſiſtent with the natural bent and genius of the people. Works that require great application, ſays Cardinal Richelieu, are little calculated for the humour and diſpoſition of the French nation.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

THE ſerious man can never ſuffer an old year to depart without meditating on its occurrences, whether reſpecting himſelf or the world at large, and in improving his contemplations into virtuous reſolutions for his government in that before him.

The vanity of human life, at ſuch a ſeaſon, ſtrikes the mind with a peculiar force. It dwells upon the ſcenes that are gone, ſomewhat as the paſſenger, in a ſwift-ſailing veſſel, bound for a far diſtant port, views the fleeting objects that recede from his obſervation. The well-known ſituations and perſons whom fate compels him to leave behind, become more intereſting when contraſted with the uncertain reception which awaits him whither he is bound. He looks forward with anxiety to new engagements and new connections, which may probably prove painful in the purſuit, and injurious in the iſſue.

The cloſing of an old year, then, ſhould be like the cloſing period of our exiſtence in the preſent world of imperfection and trouble. At that momentous ſeaſon it will be natural, and certainly it will be expedient for us, to be ſerious in examining

mining what we have done, and what we have omitted that ought to have been performed; to the intent that our little remaining ability may make up, and our ſincere penitence atone, for that wherein our conſciences condemn us.

Memory and reflection are ſo intimately connected, that it is almoſt inconceivable, how a man can perſiſt in a courſe of error and vice, who has not, in a very conſiderable degree, weakened the powers of memory; and that they may be weakened by many indulgences, independently of the natural decay of the human faculties, is conſiſtent with the experience of all mankind. Slight inſtances of this every man is acquainted with, who has been accuſtomed to review his conduct; but the moſt melancholy ones are in the caſe of thoſe who are ſuddenly arreſted in the career of wickedneſs, by ſome temporal calamity, which confines them to ſolitude, and who very ſoon diſcover, with repugnant ſurpriſe, that their preſent unhappy ſituation is occaſioned by their having forgetten the duties preſcribed in early life, ſanctioned by univerſal experience, and bounded by all the adverſities to which human beings are expoſed.

And why is it that men forget that, which it would be ſo much their advantage to remember? Why is it that they forego the pleaſures of the rational, for the more low and grovelling indulgences of the animal being? Becauſe, involved in more of the cares of life than contentment would require, and partaking of more of its pleaſures than the mind has any neceſſity for, they have no leiſure to abſtract themſelves from ſuch employments, to turn inwards, and to ſcrutinize the nature of thoſe things which ſeem to give moſt delight. It is wiſe, therefore, to appropriate certain times for this retroſpective duty. It is wiſe, now and then, to withdraw to the indulgence of cool deliberation, and enquire, how far that which has engaged the paſſions, and gratified the curioſity, be conſiſtent with thoſe laws which faſhion cannot alter, and which the example of a multitude, however faſcinating, cannot abrogate?

It is ſomewhat remarkable, that irreligion ſhould be ſo prevalent in a country where the bleſſings of religion have been felt for ſo many centuries, and where hiſtorical proof may be produced, that the happineſs and well-being of individuals have been, by its means, promoted in a higher degree, than in any other nation in the world. What is it to religion, that there are ſo many who do not practiſe its doctrines; that men in high and faſhionable life generally diſregard it? Theſe conſtitute not the majority, nor the reſpectability of a ſociety. What is it to religion, that it has been made the apology for perſecution, and the pretext for tyranny? What is it to religion, that ſome of thoſe ſocieties, where it is moſt ſeriouſly profeſſed, have ſwerved from its doctrines? Is there, in all this, the ſhadow of an argument againſt it, or againſt any thing that can be demonſtratively proved to be good in itſelf?

If credulity is fooliſh, ſcepticiſm is no leſs abſurd; if human knowledge is limited, human evidence is the ſame; and the ſame caution, which is neceſſary to keep us from being impoſed upon by others, is equally neceſſary to guard us againſt impoſing on ourſelves, under the pompous pretence of freedom of inquiry. There muſt be a diſpoſition to reſolve as well as to deliberate. It is the buſineſs of reaſon to judge, when it has ſufficient evidence to diſtinguiſh the degrees of it; ſometimes to expect demonſtration, ſometimes probability, and ſometimes ſtrong preſumption, and never to ſtretch its demands beyond the circumſtances and nature of things. On the other hand, the difficulties which are ſtarted by an inſatiable curioſity, are innumerable; and thoſe perſons who are inſtigated by this paſſion, will be miſerable, becauſe they can form no regular ſyſtem of ſentiment and conduct; inconſiſtent, becauſe the mind will greedily admit ſome doctrines to gratify its doubts on others; and ignorant, becauſe they will always be ſeeking, and never coming to, the knowledge of the truth. Such is the unfair proceeding of the adverſaries of Chriſtianity.

In reflecting upon the concluding year, it will not eſcape any one, that it has been chequered with numerous viciſſitudes, that

that have befallen thoſe who had a part in our eſteem or our affection. Nor is it leſs obvious that ſuch occurrences are a ſtriking confirmation of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of time, and of how little avail it is to labour and toil to exceſs for that upon which we can place no rational dependence. More abſurd yet will it appear to have ſacrificed our principles to the attainment of objects that yield ſo precarious a ſatisfaction. Better far is it to conſider, that as time is ſhort, it ought to be huſbanded ſo as that we may have ſome conſolation in reflecting upon the manner in which it has been ſpent; and, as it is uncertain, in providing that we may not be unprepared or appalled, ſhould we be called to leave life, in the midſt of our moſt engaging ſchemes.

"Divines," ſays a learned author, "have, with great ſtrength and ardour, ſhewn the abſurdity of delaying reformation and repentance; a degree of folly, indeed, which ſets eternity to hazard. It is the ſame weakneſs, in proportion to the importance of the neglect, to transfer any care, which now claims our attention, to a future time. We ſubject ourſelves to needleſs dangers from accidents, which early diligence would have obviated; or perplex our minds by vain precautions, and make proviſion for the execution of deſigns, of which the opportunity once miſſed never will return. As he that lives longeſt lives but a little while, every man may be certain that he has no time to waſte. The duties of life are commenſurate to its duration, and every day brings its taſk, which, if neglected, is doubled on the morrow. But he that has already trifled away thoſe months and years, in which he ſhould have laboured, muſt remember that he has now only a part of that, of which the whole is little."

X.

MONSIEUR TONSON;

A HUMOROUS TALE*.

THERE lived, as fame reports, in days of yore,
At leaſt ſome fifty years ago or more,
A pleaſant wight in town, y'clep'd Tom King;
A fellow that was clever at a joke,
Expert in all the arts to teaze and ſmoke,
In ſhort, for ſtroke of humour, quite *the thing*.

To many a jovial club this King was known,
With whom his active wit unrivall'd ſhone,
Choice ſpirit, grave free-maſon, buck, and blood,
Would ſcrowd, his ſtories and *bon mots* to hear
And none a diſappointment e'er could fear;
His humour flow'd in ſuch a copious flood.

To him a frolick was a high delight,
A frolick he would hunt for, day and night,
Careleſs how Prudence on the ſport might frown;
If e'er a pleaſant miſchief ſprang to view,
At once o'er hedge and ditch away he flew,
Nor left the game till he had run it down.

One night our hero, rambling with a friend,
Ne'er fam'd St Giles' chanced his courſe to bend;
Juſt by that ſpot, the ſeven dials height,
'Twas ſilence all around, and clear the coaſt;
The watch, as uſual, dozing on his poſt,
And ſcarce a lamp diſplayed a twinkling light.

Around this place there lives the numerous clans
Of honeſt, plodding, foreign Artizans,
Known at the time by name of *Refugees*,
The rod of perſecution from their home,
Compelled the innoffenſive race to roam,
And here they lighted, like a ſwarm of bees.

Well, our two friends were ſauntering through the ſtreet,
In hopes ſome food for humour ſoon to meet;
When, in a window near, a light they view,
And though a dim and melancholy ray,
It ſeemed the prologue to ſome merry play:
So towards the gloomy dome our hero drew:
Strait at the door he gave a thund'ring knock,
(The time, we may ſuppoſe, near two o'clock.)

* We give this Tale a place at the deſire of ſeveral of our readers.

"I'll

"I'll aſk," ſays King, "if Thomſon lodges here,
"Thomſon, "cries t'other," who the deuce, is he?"
"I know not, King replies, but want to ſee
What kind of animal will now appear,"
After ſome time, a little Frenchman came,
One hand diſplayed a ruſh light's trembling flame,
The other held a thing they call *culotte*;
An old ſtrip'd woollen night cap graced his head,
A tatter'd waiſtcoat o'er one ſhoulder ſpread,
Scarce half awake, he heav'd a yawning note.
Tho' this untimely rous'd, he courteous ſtood,
And ſoon addreſſed our wag in accents mild.
Bending his head politely to his knee,
"Pray Sare, vat vant you, dat you come ſo late?
"I beg your pardon, Sar, to make you vait;
Pray tell me, Sar, vat your commands vid me!"
"Sir, reply'd King, "I merely thought to know,
As by your houſe I chanced for to go,
But really, I diſturb your ſleep, I fear,
I ſay, I thought that you perhaps could tell,
Among the folks who in this ſtreet may dwell,
If there's a Mr Thomſon lodges here?"
The ſhiv'ring Frenchman, though not pleaſed to find,
The buſineſs of this unimportant kind,
(Too ſimple to ſuſpect t'was meant in ſneer,)
Shrug'd out a ſigh, that thus his reſt ſhould break.
Then, with unalter'd courteſy he ſpake,
"No, Sir, no Monſieur Tonſon lodges here."
Our wag begg'd pardon, and towards home he ſped,
While the poor Frenchman craul'd again to bed.
But King reſolved, not thus to drop the jeſt;
So the next night, with more of whim than grace,
Again he made a viſit to the place,
To break once more poor Frenchman's quiet reſt.
He knocked—but waited longer than before,
No footſtep ſeem'd approaching to the door,
Our Frenchman lay in ſuch a ſleep profound.
King, with his knocks, thunder'd; then again,
Firm on his poſt determined to remain;
And oft, indeed, he made the door reſound.
At laſt, King hears him o'er the paſſage creep,
Wondering what fiend again diſturb'd his ſleep.
The wag ſalutes him with a civil leer,
Thus drawling out to heighten the ſurprize,
(While the poor Frenchman rubb'd his heavy eyes)
"Is there—a Mr Thomſon—lodges here!"
The Frenchman faulter'd, with a kind of fright,
"Vy Sar, I'm ſure, I tell you, Sar, laſt night,
(And here he labour'd with a ſigh ſincere)
"No Monſieur Tonſon in de varld I know,
No Monſieur Tonſon here, I told you ſo;
Indeed, Sir, dere no Monſieur Tonſon here."
Some more excuſes tendered, off King goes,
And the old Frenchman fought once more repoſe, (career;
The rogue, next night, purſued his odd
'Twas long, indeed, before the man came nigh,
And then he uttered in a piteous cry,
"Sar, pon my ſoul, no Monſieur Tonſon here."
Our ſportive wight his uſual viſit paid,
And the next night came forth a prattling maid,
Whoſe tongue, indeed, than any jack went faſter;
Anxious ſhe ſtrove his errand to enquire.
He ſaid, "'Tis vain her pretty tongue to tire, (ter."
He could not ſtir till he had ſeen her maſ-
The damſel then began in doleful ſtate,
The Frenchman's broken ſlumbers to relate, (day.
And begg'd he'd call at proper time of
King told her ſhe muſt fetch her maſter down, (town,
A chaiſe was ready—he was leaving
But firſt, had much of deep concern to ſay.

Thus

Thus urg'd, ſhe went the ſnoring man to call,
And long, indeed, was ſhe obliged to bawl,
Ere ſhe could rouſe the torpid lump of clay,
At laſt he wakes—he riſes—and he ſwears,
But ſcarcely had he totter'd down the ſtairs,
When King attacks him in the uſual way.
The Frenchman now perceived t'was all in vain,
To this tormentor mildly to complain,
And ſtrait in rage, began his creſt to rear.
"Sar, vat the devil make you trait me ſo?
Sar, I inform you, Sar, tree night ago,
Got tam, I ſwear no Monſieur Tonſon here."

True as the night, King went and heard a ſtrife,
Between the harraſs'd Frenchman and his wife,
Which ſhould deſcend to chaſe the fiend away.
At length to join their forces they agree,
And ſtrait impetuouſly they turn the key,
Prepar'd with mutual fury for the fray!
Our hero, with the firmneſs of a rock,
Collected to receive the mighty ſhock,
Utt'ring the old inquiry, calmly ſtood,
The *name* of Thomſon raiſed the ſtorm ſo high,
He deem'd it then the ſafeſt plan to fly,
With—"well I'll call when you're in gentler mood."

In ſhort, our hero, with the ſame intent,
Full many a night to plague the Frenchman went,
So fond of miſchief was the wicked wit.
They threw out water—for the watch they call,
But King, expecting, ſtill eſcapes from all.
Monſieur at laſt, was forced his houſe to quit.

It happen'd that our wag, about this time,
On ſome fair proſpect fought the eaſtern clime;
Six ling'ring years were there his tedious lot.
At, length, content amidſt his rip'ning ſtore,
He treads again on Britain's happy ſhore,
And his long abſence is at once forgot.
To London, with impatient hope he flies,
And the ſame night, as former freaks ariſe,
He fain muſt ſtroll the well known haunt to trace.
"Ah! Here's the ſcene of frequent mirth, he ſaid,
My poor old Frenchman, I ſuppoſe is dead.
Egad! I'll knock, and ſee who holds his place."
With rapid ſtrokes he makes the manſion roar,
And, while he eager eyes the opening door,
Lo! Who obeys the knocker's rattling peal?
Why, e'en our little Frenchman, ſtrange to ſay,
He took his old abode that very day.
Without one thought of the relentleſs foe,
Who, fiendlike, haunted him ſo long ago;
Juſt in his former trim he now appears,
The waiſtcoat and the night-cap ſeem'd the ſame,
With ruſh light, as before, he creeping came,
And King's deteſted voice, aſtoniſh'd hears.
As if ſome hideous ſpectre ſtruck his ſight,
His ſenſes ſeem'd bewilder'd with affright;
His face, indeed, beſpoke a heart full ſore.
Then, ſtarting, he exclaimed, in rueful ſtrain,
"Begar! Here's Monſieur Tonſon come again."
Away he ran—and ne'er was heard of more.

A MADAGASCAR SONG.

A MOTHER was dragging her only daughter to the beach, in order to ſell her to the white men.

"O mother, thy boſom bore me; I was the firſt fruit of thy love; what crime have I committed to deſerve a life of ſlavery? I alleviate the ſorrows of thy age! For thee I labour the ground; for thee I gather flowers; for thee I enſnare the fiſh of the flood! I have defended thee from the cold; I have borne thee, when it was hot, into the ſhades of fragrant trees; I watched thee while thou ſlumbereſt, and drove away from thy face the ſtings of the moſkitoes. O mother! what will become of thee, when thou haſt me no longer? The money thou received will not give thee another daughter; thou wilt die in miſery, and my bitterеſt grief will be, that I cannot aſſiſt thee. O mother, ſell not thy only daughter!"

In vain did ſhe implore! She was ſold, was loaded with chains, conducted to the ſhip; and conveyed from her dear parents and country for ever.

TREATY *of Defenſive Alliance between his Britannic Majeſty and the Emperor of Germany, ſigned at Vienna, the* 12*th of May* 1795.

HIS Majeſty the Emperor, and his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, being deſirous to renew and to cement the ancient relations of friendſhip and intimacy between their crowns and their reſpective dominions, as well as to provide, in a ſolid and permanent manner, for their future ſafety, and for the general tranquillity of Europe, have determined, in conſequence of theſe ſalutary views, to proceed to the concluſion of a new Treaty of Alliance; and they have nominated for that purpoſe, viz. his Majeſty the Emperor, his actual Privy Councillor and Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Thugut, and his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Sir Morton Eden, one of his Majeſty's Privy Councillors, Knight of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his ſaid Majeſty, at the Court of Vienna, who, after, having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be between his Imperial Majeſty and his Britannic Majeſty, their heirs and ſucceſſors, and between all the reſpective dominions, provinces, and ſubjects of their ſaid Majeſties, a perfect and ſincere good underſtanding, friendſhip and Defenſive Alliance. The High Contracting Parties ſhall uſe all their endeavours for the maintenance of their common intereſts, and ſhall employ all the means in their power to defend and guarantee each other mutually againſt every hoſtile aggreſſion.

Art. II. The High Contracting parties ſhall act in perfect concert in every thing which relates to the re-eſtabliſhment and to the maintenance of general peace; and they ſhall employ all their efforts to prevent, by the means of friendly negociation the attacks with which they may be threatened, either ſeparately or conjointly.

Art. III. In caſe either of the High Contracting Parties ſhould be attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of its dominions, territories or cities whatſoever, or in the exerciſe of its rights, liberties, or franchiſes whereſoever, and without any exception, the other will exert all its endeavours to ſuccour its Ally without delay, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Art. IV. Their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties reciprocally guarantee to each other in the moſt expreſs manner, all their dominions, cities, territories, rights, liberties, and franchiſes whatſoever, ſuch as they at preſent poſſeſs, and ſuch as they ſhall poſſeſs, at the concluſion of a general peace, made by their common agreement and conſent, in conformity to their mutual engagements in that reſpect in the Convention of the 30th of Auguſt 1793. And the caſe of this Defenſive Alliance ſhall exiſt from the moment whenever either of the High Contracting Parties ſhall be diſturbed, moleſted, or diſquieted in the peaceable enjoyment of its dominions, territories, cities, rights, liberties or franchiſes whatſoever, according to the ſtate of actual poſſeſſion, and according to the ſtate of poſſeſſion which ſhall exiſt at the above-mentioned epoch.

Art. V. The ſuccours to be mutually furniſhed, in virtue of this Treaty, ſhall conſiſt in 20,000 infantry, and 6000 cavalry, which ſhall be furniſhed in the ſpace of two months after requiſition, made by the party attacked, and ſhall continue to be at its diſpoſition during the whole courſe of the war in which it ſhall be engaged. Theſe ſuccours ſhall be paid and maintained by the Power required, wherever its Ally ſhall employ them; but the Power requiring ſhall provide them with the neceſſary bread and forage, upon the ſame footing with its own troops.

If the Party requiring prefers, it may demand the ſuccours to be furniſhed in money; and in that caſe, the ſuccours ſhall be computed at the following rate; that is to ſay, 10,000 Dutch florins per month, for every thouſand infantry, and 30,000 Dutch florins per month for every thouſand cavalry. And this money ſhall be paid monthly, in equal portions, throughout the whole year.

If thoſe ſuccours ſhould not ſuffice for the defence of the Power requiring, the other party ſhall augment them according as the occaſion ſhall require, and ſhall even ſuccour its Ally with its whole forces, if the circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary.

Art. VI. It is agreed that, in conſideration of the intimate alliance, eſtabliſhed by this treaty between the Two Crowns, neither the one nor the other of the High Contracting

tracting Parties ſhall permit the veſſels or merchandize belonging to its Ally, or to the people or ſubjects of its Ally, and which ſhall have been taken at ſea by any ſhips of war or privateers whatſoever, belonging to enemies or rebels, to be brought into its harbours: nor any ſhip of war or privateer to be therein armed, in any caſe or under any pretext whatſoever, in order to cruiſe againſt the ſhips and property of ſuch Ally, or of his ſubjects; nor that there be conveyed by its ſubjects, or in their ſhips, to the enemies of its Ally, any proviſions, or military, or naval ſtores. For theſe ends, as often as it ſhall be required by either of the Allies, the other ſhall be bound to renew expreſs prohibitions, ordering all perſons to conform themſelves to this article, upon pain of exemplary puniſhment, in addition to the full reſtitution and ſatisfaction to be made to the injured parties.

Art. VII. If, notwithſtanding the prohibitions and penalties abovementioned, any veſſels of enemies or rebels ſhould bring into the ports of either of the High Contracting Parties any prizes taken from the other, or from its ſubjects, the former ſhall oblige them to quit its ports in the ſpace of twenty-four hours after their arrival, upon pain of ſeizure and confiſcation; and the crews and paſſengers, or other priſoners, ſubjects of its Ally, who ſhall have been brought into the ſaid port, ſhall, immediately after their arrival, be reſtored to their full liberty, with their ſhip and merchandiſe, without any delay or exception. And if any veſſel whatſoever, after having been armed or equipped wholly or partially, in the ports of either of the Allies, ſhould be employed in taking prizes, or in committing hoſtilities againſt the ſubjects of the other, ſuch veſſel, in caſe of its returning into the ſaid ports, ſhall, at the regulation of the injured parties, be ſeized and confiſcated for their benefit.

The High Contracting Parties do not intend that the ſtipulations in theſe two articles ſhould derogate from the execution of anterior Treaties actually exiſting with other Powers; the High Contracting Parties not being, however, at liberty to form new engagements hereafter to the prejudice of the ſaid ſtipulations.

Art. VIII. Their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties engage to ratify the preſent Treaty of Alliance, and the ratification thereof ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner, if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned being furniſhed with the full powers of of their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties, have ſigned the preſent Treaty in their names, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th day of May, in the year 1795.

(L. S.) Le Baron du Thugut.
(L. S.) Morton Eden.

Separate Article.

In caſe the Eſtabliſhment, in general limited, of the land forces of Great Britain ſhould not permit his Britannic Majeſty to furniſh, within the term ſpecified, the ſuccour in men ſtipulated by the 5th Article of the preſent Treaty of Alliance, and that conſequently his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be obliged to ſupply that ſuccour by an equal number of other troops, to be taken into his pay, the confidence which the Emperor repoſes in the friendſhip and equity of the King of Great Britain leaves him no room to doubt, but that his Britannic Majeſty will readily grant him an indemnification for the difference which, according to a juſt valuation at the time, ſhall exiſt between the expences of the taking into pay and ſubſiſtence of thoſe troops, and the eſtimate in Dutch florins, which, in order to avoid every delay of diſcuſſion, has been adopted in the abovementioned 5th Article, in conformity to the eſtimate contained in ancient Treaties.

The ſeparate Article, making part of the Treaty of Alliance, ſigned this day in the name of their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties, ſhall have the ſame force and validity as if it were inſerted word for word in the ſaid Treaty of Alliance.

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned, being furniſhed with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties, have, in their names, ſigned the preſent ſeparate article, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May 1795.

(L. S.) Morton Eden.
(L. S.) Le Baron du Thugut.

Separate Article.

Their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties ſhall concert together upon the invitation to be given to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, in order to form, by the union of the three Courts, in conſequence of the intimate connections which exiſt already between them, a ſyſtem of triple alliance, proper for the re-eſtabliſhment and maintenance, in future, of peace and general tranquillity in Europe.

This Article ſhall have the ſame force as if it were inſerted in the preſent Treaty.

In

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned, being furniſhed with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties, have, in their names, ſigned the preſent ſeparate Article, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May 1795.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

TREATY *of Defenſive Alliance between his Britannic Majeſty and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, ſigned at Peterſburgh, the* 18th *February* 1795.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy Trivity—His Britannic Majeſty, and her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, animated with a deſire equally ſincere, to ſtrengthen more and more the tie of friendſhip and good underſtanding which ſo happily ſubſiſt between them and their reſpective Monarchies, have thought that nothing could more effectually contribute to this ſalutary end than the concluſion of a Treaty of Defenſive Alliance, concerning which they ſhould occupy themſelves forthwith, and which ſhould have for baſis the ſtipulations of ſimilar Treaties which have already been heretofore concluded, and have made the objects of the moſt intimate union between the two Empires. For this purpoſe, their ſaid Majeſties have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to ſay, his Britannic Majeſty, the Sieur Charles Whitworth, his Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, Knight of the Order of the Bath; and her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, the Sieur John Count Oſterman, her Vice-Chancellor, &c. who, after having mutually exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There ſhall be a ſincere and conſtant friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty, and her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, their heirs and ſucceſſors; and, in conſequence of this intimate union, the High Contracting Parties ſhall have nothing more ſtrongly at heart than to promote, by all poſſible means, their mutual intereſts, to avert from each other whatever might cauſe them any injury, damage, or prejudice; and to maintain themſelves reciprocally in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their dominions, rights, commerce, and prerogatives whatſoever, by guaranteeing reciprocally for this purpoſe all their countries, dominions, and poſſeſſions, as well ſuch as they actually poſſeſs, as thoſe which they may acquire by Treaty.

Art. II. If, notwithſtanding the efforts which they ſhall employ by common conſent, in order to obtain this end, it ſhould nevertheleſs happen that one of them ſhould be attacked by ſea or land, the other ſhall furniſh, immediately on the requiſition being made, the ſuccours ſtipulated by the following Articles of this Treaty.

Art. III. His Britannic Majeſty and her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias declare, however, that in contracting the preſent alliance, their intention is by no means to give offence thereby, or to injure any one; but that their ſole intention is to provide, by theſe engagements, for their reciprocal advantage and ſecurity, as well as for the re eſtabliſhment of peace, and for the maintenance of the general tranquillity of Europe, and above all, that of the North.

Art. IV. As the two High Contracting Parties profeſs the ſame deſire to render to each other their mutual ſuccours as advantageous as poſſible, and as the natural force of Ruſſia conſiſts in land troops, whilſt Great Britain can principally furniſh ſhips of war, it is agreed upon, that if his Britannic Majeſty ſhould be attacked or diſturbed by any other Power, and in whatever manner it might be, in the poſſeſſion of his dominions and provinces, ſo that he ſhould think it neceſſary to require the aſſiſtance of his Ally, her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias ſhall ſend him immediately 10,000 infantry, and 2000 horſe. If, on the other hand, her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias ſhould find herſelf attacked or diſturbed by any other Power, and in whatever manner it may be, in the poſſeſſion of her dominions and provinces, ſo that ſhe ſhould think it neceſſary to require the aſſiſtance of her Ally, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall ſend her forthwith a ſquadron of 12 ſhips of war, and of the line, carrying 708 guns, according to the following liſt—two ſhips of 74 guns, making together 148 guns, and the crews 960 men; ſix ſhips of 60 guns, making 360 guns, and the crews 2400 men; four ſhips of 50 guns, making 200 guns, and the crews 1200 men. In the whole, 12 ſhips, 708 guns, and the crews 4560 men. This ſquadron ſhall be properly equipped and armed for war. Theſe ſuccours ſhall be reſpectively ſent to the places which ſhall be ſpecified by the requiring party, and ſhall remain at his free diſpoſal as long as hoſtilities ſhall laſt.

Art. V. But if the nature of the attack were ſuch, as that the party attacked ſhould not find it to his intereſt to demand the effective ſuccours, ſuch as they have

been ſtipulated for in the preceding article, in that caſe the two High Contracting Powers have reſolved to change the ſaid ſuccour into a pecuniary ſubſidy; that is to ſay, if his Britannic Majeſty ſhould be attacked, and ſhould prefer pecuniary ſuccours, her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, after the requiſition having been previouſly made, ſhall pay to him the ſum of 500,000 rubles yearly, during the whole continuance of hoſtilities, to aſſiſt him to ſupport the expences of the war; and if her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias ſhould be attacked, and ſhould prefer pecuniary ſuccours, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall furniſh her with the ſame ſum yearly, as long as hoſtilities ſhall laſt.

Art. VI. If the party required, after having furniſhed the ſuccour ſtipulated in the 4th article of this Treaty, ſhould be himſelf attacked, ſo as to put him thereby under the neceſſity of recalling his troops for his own ſafety, he ſhall be at liberty to do ſo, after having informed the requiring party thereof two months before hand. In like manner, if the party required were himſelf at war at the time of the requiſition, ſo that he ſhould be obliged to retain near himſelf, for his own proper ſecurity and defence, the forces which he is bound to furniſh to his Ally in virtue of this Treaty; in ſuch caſe the party required ſhall be diſpenſed from furniſhing the ſaid ſuccour ſo long as the ſaid neceſſity ſhall laſt.

Art. VII. The Ruſſian Auxiliary Troops ſhall be provided with field artillery, ammunition, and every thing of which they may ſtand in need, in proportion to their number. They ſhall be paid and recruited annually by the requiring Court. With regard to the ordinary rations and portions of proviſions and forage, as well as quarters, they ſhall be furniſhed to them by the requiring Court, the whole on the footing upon which his own troops are or ſhall be maintained in the field or in quarters.

Art. VIII. In caſe the ſaid Ruſſian auxiliary troops required by his Britannic Majeſty ſhould be obliged to march by land, and to traverſe the dominions of any other Powers, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall uſe his endeavours, jointly with her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, to obtain for them a free paſſage, and ſhall ſupply them on their march with the neceſſary proviſions and forage, in the manner ſtipulated in the preceding Article; and when they ſhall have to croſs the ſea, his Britannic Majeſty ſhall take upon himſelf either to tranſport them in his own ſhips, or to defray the expences of their paſſage; the ſame is alſo to be underſtood as well with regard to the recruits which her Imperial Majeſty will be obliged to ſend to her troops, as reſpecting their return to Ruſſia whenever they ſhall either be ſent back by his Britannic Majeſty, or recalled by her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias for her own defence, according to Article VI. of this Treaty. It is further agreed upon, that in caſe of recalling or ſending back the ſaid troops, an adequate convoy of ſhips of war ſhall eſcort them for their ſecurity.

Art. IX. The Commanding Officer, whether of the auxiliary troops of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, or of the ſquadron which his Britannic Majeſty is to furniſh Ruſſia with, ſhall keep the command which has been entruſted to him; but the command in chief ſhall belong moſt certainly to him whom the requiring party ſhall appoint for that purpoſe; under the reſtriction, however, that nothing of importance ſhall be undertaken that ſhall not have been before hand regulated and determined upon in a Council of War, in the preſence of the General and Commanding Officers of the party required.

Art. X. And, in order to prevent all diſputes about rank, the requiring party ſhall give due notice of the officer to whom he will give the command in chief, whether of a fleet or land forces; to the end that the party required may regulate, in conſequence, the rank of him who ſhall have to command the auxiliary troops or ſhips.

Art. XI. Moreover theſe auxiliary forces ſhall have their own Chaplains, and the entirely free exerciſe of their religion, and ſhall not be judged in whatever appertains to military ſervice, otherwiſe than according to the laws and articles of war of their own Sovereign. It ſhall likewiſe be permitted for the General and the reſt of the military forces to keep up a free correſpondence with their country, as well by letters as expreſſes.

Art. XII. The auxiliary forces on both ſides ſhall be kept together as much as poſſible; and in order to avoid their being ſubjected to greater fatigue than the others, and to the end that there may be in every expedition and operation a perfect equality, the Commander in Chief ſhall be bound to obſerve, on every occaſion, a juſt proportion, according to the force of the whole fleet or army.

Art. XIII. The ſquadron which his Britannic

tannic Majeſty is to furniſh by virtue of this alliance, ſhall be admitted into all the ports of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, where it ſhall experience the moſt amicable treatment, and ſhall be provided with every thing which it may ſtand in need of, on paying the ſame price as the ſhips of her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias; and the ſaid ſquadron ſhall be allowed to return every year to the ports of Great Britain, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will no longer permit it to keep ſea; but it is formally, and from this time forward ſtipulated, that this ſquadron ſhall return every year to the Baltic Sea about the beginning of the month of May, not to quit it again till the month of October, and that as often as the exigency of the Treaty ſhall require it.

Art. XIV. The requiring party, in claiming the ſuccours ſtipulated by this Treaty, ſhall point out at the ſame time to the required party, the place where he ſhall wiſh that it may, in the firſt inſtance, repair; and the ſaid requiring party ſhall be at liberty to make uſe of the ſaid ſuccour during the whole time it ſhall be continued to him, in ſuch manner and at ſuch places as he ſhall judge to be the moſt ſuitable for his ſervice againſt the aggreſſor.

Art. XV. The conditions of this Treaty of Alliance ſhall not be applicable to the wars which may ariſe between her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias and the Powers and people of Aſia, reſpecting whom his Britannic Majeſty ſhall be diſpenſed with from furniſhing the ſuccours ſtipulated by the preſent treaty; excepting in the caſe of an attack made by any European Power againſt the rights and poſſeſſions of her Imperial Majeſty, in whatever part of the world it may be. As alſo on the other hand her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias ſhall not be bound to furniſh the ſuccours ſtipulated by this ſame treaty in any caſe whatever, excepting that of an attack made by any European Power againſt the rights and poſſeſſions of his Britannic Majeſty in whatever part of the world it may be.

Art. XVI. It has been in like manner agreed upon, that, conſidering the great diſtance of places, the troops which her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias will have to furniſh by virtue of this Alliance, for the defence of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall not be ſent to Spain, Portugal, or Italy, and ſtill leſs out of Europe.

Art. XVII. If the ſuccours ſtipulated in the fourth article of this Treaty ſhould not be ſufficient; in that caſe, the Contracting Parties reſerve to themſelves to make a further proviſion between themſelves with reſpect to the additional ſuccours which they ſhould give to each other.

Art. XVIII. The requiring party ſhall make neither peace nor truce with the common enemy, without including the required party, to the end that the latter may not ſuffer any injury in conſequence of the ſuccours he ſhall have given to his Ally.

Art. XIX. The preſent Defenſive Alliance ſhall in no way derogate from the treaties and alliances which the High Contracting Parties may have with other powers, inaſmuch as the ſaid Treaties ſhall not be contrary to this, nor to the friendſhip and good underſtanding which they are reſolved conſtantly to keep up between them.

Art. XX. If any other Power would accede to this preſent Alliance, their ſaid Majeſties have agreed to concert together upon the admiſſion of ſuch Power.

Art. XXI. The two High Contracting Parties deſiring mutually, and with eagerneſs, to ſtrengthen and conſolidate as much poſſible, the friendſhip and union already happily ſubſiſting between them, and to protect and extend the commerce between their reſpective ſubjects, promiſes to proceed, without delay, to the forming of a definitive Arrangement of Commerce.

Art. XXII. As circumſtances may render it neceſſary to make ſome change in the clauſes of the preſent Treaty, the High Contracting Parties have thought proper to fix the duration of it to eight years, counting from the day of exchanging the ratifications: but before the expiration of the eight years, it ſhall be renewed according to exiſting circumſtances.

Art. XXIII. The preſent Treaty of Alliance ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged here, in the ſpace of two months, or ſooner, if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, the above mentioned Miniſters Plenipotentiary on both ſides, have ſigned the preſent treaty, and have thereunto affixed the ſeal of their arms.

Done at St Peterſburg, this 7th (18th) of February, 1795.

(L. S.) CHARLES WHITWORTH.
(L. S.) CTE. JEAN D'OSTERMAN.
(L. S.) ALEXANDER CTE. DE BEZBORODKO.
(L. S.) ARCADIUS MORCKOFF.

HEADS

HEADS OF A BILL, Intituled, *An Act for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government, against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts.*

THE preamble states, that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, duly considering the daring outrages offered to his Majesty's most sacred person, in his passage to and from Parliament, at the opening of this present session, and also the continued attempts of wicked and evil-disposed persons to disturb the tranquillity of his Majesty's kingdom, particularly by the multitude of seditious pamphlets and speeches daily printed, published, and dispersed with unremitting industry, and with a transcendent boldness, in contempt of his Majesty's royal person and dignity, and tending to the overthrow of the laws, government, and happy constitution of these realms, have judged, that it is become necessary to provide a further remedy against all such treasonable and seditious practices and attempts: They therefore, calling to mind the provisions which have at different times been made by the wisdom of Parliament for averting such dangers, and more especially for the security and preservation of the persons of the Sovereigns of these realms, beseech his Majesty, that it may be enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever, after a date to be hereafter settled, during the natural life of his Majesty, and until the end of the next session of Parliament after a demise of the Crown, shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maiming or wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the person of the King, his heirs and successors, or to deprive or depose him or them from the style, honour, or kingly name of the imperial crown of this realm, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions or countries; or to levy war against his Majesty, his heirs and successors, within this realm or without; or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other his Majesty's dominions or countries, being under the obeisance of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, by any printing, writing, preaching, or malicious and advised speaking, being legally convicted thereof, upon the oaths of two legal and credible witnesses, upon trial, or otherwise convicted or attainted by due course of law, then every such person and persons so as aforesaid offending, shall be deemed, declared, and adjudged, to be a traitor or traitors, shall suffer pains of death, and also lose and forfeit as in cases of high treason.

It is further enacted, that if any person or persons, within that part of Great Britain called England, during his Majesty's life, and until the end of the next session of Parliament after a demise of the Crown, shall maliciously and advisedly, by writing, printing, and preaching, or other speaking; express, publish, utter, or declare, any words, sentences, or other thing or things, to incite or stir up the people to hatred or dislike of the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the established government and constitution of this realm, then every such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted, shall be liable to such punishment as may by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanours; and if any person or persons shall, after being so convicted, offend a second time, and be thereupon convicted, such person or persons shall, on such second conviction, be adjudged to be transported for seven years.

It is provided, that no person be prosecuted by virtue of this act, for any of the offences mentioned (other than such as are made and declared to be high treason), unless it be by order of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, under his or their sign manual, or by order of the Council Table of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, directed unto the Attorney-General for the time being; or to some other of the council learned to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the time being; nor shall any person or persons, by virtue of this present act, incur any of the penalties herein before mentioned, unless he or they be prosecuted within months after the offences committed, and the prosecution brought to trial within the same term, assize, or sessions, or that which shall next ensue after filing the information, or the indictment being found; unless the Court in which the same is depending shall, on special ground, stated by motion in open Court, think fit to enlarge the time for the trial thereof, or unless the defendant shall be prosecuted to an outlawry.

It is further provided, That no person or persons shall be indicted, arraigned, condemned, convicted, or attainted, for any of the treasons or offences aforesaid, unless

unleſs the ſame offender or offenders be thereof accuſed by the teſtimony of two lawful witneſſes, upon oath; which witneſſes, at the time of the ſaid offender or offenders arraignment, ſhall be brought in perſon before him or them, face to face, and ſhall openly avow and maintain, upon oath, what they have to ſay againſt him or them concerning the treaſon or offences contained in the ſaid indictment, unleſs the party or parties arraigned ſhall wilfingly, and without violence, confeſs the ſame.

It is likewiſe enacted, that this act, or any thing therein contained, ſhall not extend to deprive either of the Houſes of Parliament, or any of their members, of their juſt ancient freedom and privilege of debating any matters of buſineſs, which ſhall be propounded and debated in either of the ſaid Houſes of Parliament, or touching the repeal or alteration of any old, or preparing any new laws, or the redreſſing any public grievance; but that the ſaid members of either of the ſaid Houſes, and the aſſiſtants of the Houſes of Peers, and every of them, ſhall have the ſame freedom of ſpeech, and all other privileges whatſoever, as they had before the making of this act; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

It is further enacted, that all and every perſon or perſons, that ſhall at any time be accuſed, or indicted, or proſecuted, for any offence made or declared to be treaſon by this act, ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the act of Parliament, made in ſeventh year of his late Majeſty King William the Third, intituled, "An act for regulating of trials in caſes of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon;" and alſo to the proviſions made by another act of Parliament, paſſed in the ſeventh year of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, intituled "An act for improving the union of the two kingdoms.'

And it is laſtly enacted, that nothing in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent or affect any proſecution by information or indictment at the common law, for any offence within the proviſions of this act, other than the offences hereby declared to be high treaſon, unleſs the party ſhall have been firſt proſecuted under this act.

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT

For the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Aſſemblies.

WHEREAS aſſemblies of divers perſons, collected for the purpoſe or under the pretext of deliberating of public grievances, and of agreeing on petitions, complaints, remonſtrances, declarations, or other addreſſes, to the King, or to both houſes or either houſe of parliament, have of late been made uſe of to ſerve the ends of factious and ſeditious perſons, to the great danger of the public peace, and may become the means of producing confuſion and calamities in the nation; it is enacted as follows:

I. No meeting of any deſcription of perſons exceeding the number of fifty (other than and except any meeting of any county, riding, or diviſion, called by the lord lieutenant, cuſtos rotulorum, or ſheriff, of ſuch county; or a meeting called by the convener of any county or ſtewartry in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; or any meeting called by two or more juſtices of the peace of the county or place where ſuch meeting ſhall be holden; or any meeting of any county, having different ridings or diviſions, called by any two juſtices of the peace of any one or more of ſuch ridings or diviſions; or any meeting called by the major part of the grand jury of the county, or of the diviſion of the county, where ſuch meeting ſhall be holden, at their general aſſizes or general quarter ſeſſions of the peace; or any meeting of any city, or borough, or town corporate, called by the mayor or other head officer of ſuch city, or borough, or town corporate; or any meeting of any ward or diviſion of any city or town corporate, called by the alderman or other head officer of ſuch ward or diviſion; or any meeting of any corporate body); ſhall be holden, for the purpoſe, or on the pretext of conſidering of or preparing any petition, complaint, remonſtrance or declaration, or other addreſs to the king, or to both houſes, or either houſe of parliament, for alteration of matters eſtabliſhed in church or ſtate, or for the purpoſe, or on the pretext of deliberating upon any grievance in church or ſtate; unleſs notice of the intention to hold ſuch meeting, and of the time and place when and the ſame ſhall be propoſed to be holden, and of the purpoſe for which the ſame ſhall be propoſed to be holden, ſhall be given in, in the names of ſeven perſons at the leaſt, being houſeholders reſident within the county, city or place, where ſuch meeting ſhall be propoſed to be holden, whoſe places of abode and deſcriptions ſhall be inſerted in ſuch notice, and which notice ſhall be given by public advertiſement in ſome public newſpaper

uſually

uſually circulated in the county and diviſion where ſuch meeting ſhall be holden, five days at the leaſt before ſuch meeting ſhall be propoſed to be holden, or ſhall be delivered in manner hereinafter mentioned; and that ſuch notice ſhall not be inſerted in any ſuch newſpaper, unleſs the authority to inſert ſuch notice ſhall be ſigned by ſeven perſons at the leaſt, being houſeholders reſident within the county, city, or place, where ſuch meeting ſhall be propoſed to be holden, and named in ſuch notice, and unleſs ſuch authority, ſo ſigned, ſhall be written at the foot of a true copy of ſuch notice, and ſhall be delivered to the perſon required to inſert the ſame in any ſuch newſpaper as aforeſaid; which perſon ſhall cauſe ſuch notice and authority to be carefully preſerved, and ſhall alſo, at any time after ſuch notice ſhall have been inſerted in ſuch paper, and within fourteen days after the day on which ſuch meeting ſhall be had, produce ſuch notice and authority, and cauſe a true copy thereof (if required) to be delivered to any juſtice of the peace for the county, city, town, or place, where ſuch perſon ſhall reſide, or where ſuch newſpaper ſhall be printed, and who ſhall require the ſame; and in caſe any perſon ſhall inſert any ſuch notice in any newſpaper, without ſuch authority as aforeſaid, or in caſe any perſon to whom any ſuch notice and authority ſhall have been delivered, for the purpoſe of inſerting ſuch notice in any ſuch newſpaper as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to produce ſuch notice and authority, or to deliver a true copy thereof, being thereunto required as aforeſaid, within three days after ſuch production, and copy, or either of them, ſhall have been ſo required; every ſuch perſon, for every ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of 50l. to any perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

II. Any ſuch notice, ſigned by the ſeven perſons in whoſe names ſuch notice ſhall be given, with their places of abode and deſcriptions, may be delivered five days before the day on which ſuch meeting ſhall be holden, to the clerk of the peace of the county, riding, or diviſion, within which ſuch meeting ſhall be propoſed to be holden; and ſuch clerk of the peace ſhall forthwith ſend a true copy of ſuch notice, with ſuch ſignatures and additions, to three juſtices reſident within ſuch county, riding, or diviſion; or in caſe the juſtices where ſuch meeting ſhall be holden, ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction, then to three ſuch juſtices, if ſo many ſhall then be reſident, and if not, to ſo many as ſhall be reſident within ſuch excluſive juriſdiction; and ſuch notice ſhall be as effectual, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame had been given by public advertiſement inſerted in any newſpaper.

III. All meetings, of any deſcription of perſons, exceeding the number of fifty perſons, (other and except as aforeſaid) which ſhall be holden without ſuch previous notice as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe or on the pretext of conſidering of or preparing any petition, complaint, remonſtrance, declaration, or other addreſs, to the king, or both houſes, or either houſe of parliament, for alteration of matters eſtabliſhed in church or ſtate; or for the purpoſe, or on the pretext, of deliberating on any grievance in church and ſtate ſhall be deemed unlawful aſſemblies.

IV. If any perſons, exceeding the number of fifty, being aſſembled contrary to the proviſions herein-before contained, are required or commanded by any juſtice of the peace, or by the ſheriff of the county, or his under ſheriff, or by the mayor or other head officer where ſuch aſſembly ſhall be, by proclamation to be made in the king's name, to diſperſe themſelves, and peaceably to depart, and ſhall, to the number of twelve or more, remain or continue together one hour after ſuch proclamation; ſuch continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, ſhall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy; and the offenders ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſhall ſuffer death, as in caſe of felony without benefit of clergy.

V. The order and form of the proclamation ſhall be as hereafter followeth; viz. the juſtice of the peace, or other perſon authorized by this act to make the ſaid proclamation, ſhall, among the ſaid perſons aſſembled, or as near to them as he can ſafely come, with a loud voice command or cauſe to be commanded, ſilence to be while proclamation is making; and, after that, ſhall openly, and with loud voice, make, or cauſe to be made, proclamation in theſe words, or like in effect.

"Our ſovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all perſons, being aſſembled, immediately to diſperſe themſelves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful buſineſs, upon the pains contained in the act, made in the thirty-ſixth year of King George the third, *for the more effectually preventing ſeditious meetings and aſſemblies.*

GOD ſave the KING!"

VI. In caſe any meeting ſhall be holden, in purſuance of notice as aforeſaid, and

and the purpoſe for which the ſame ſhall have been declared to be holden, or any matter in ſuch notice propoſed to be propounded or deliberated upon at ſuch meeting, ſhall purport that any thing by law eſtabliſhed may be altered otherwiſe than by the authority of the King, Lords, and Commons, in parliament aſſembled; or ſhall intend to incite or ſtir up the people to hatred of or contempt of the perſon of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; or of the government and conſtitution of this realm, as by law eſtabliſhed; it ſhall be lawful for one juſtice, or the ſheriff of the county, or the mayor or other head officer of any city or town corporate, where any ſuch meeting ſhall be, to require or command the perſons there aſſembled to diſperſe themſelves; and if any perſons, to the number of twelve or more, ſhall remain or continue together one hour after ſuch command or requeſt made by proclamation, ſuch continuing together, ſhall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſhall ſuffer death.

VII. If any juſtice of the peace, preſent at any meeting requiring ſuch notice as aforeſaid, ſhall think fit to order any perſon or perſons who propound or maintain any propoſition for altering any thing by law eſtabliſhed, otherwiſe than by the authority of the King, Lords, and Commons in parliament aſſembled, or make any propoſition, or hold any diſcourſe, for the purpoſe of inciting and ſtirring up the people to hatred or contempt of the perſon of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, or the government and conſtitution of this realm as by law eſtabliſhed, to be taken into cuſtody, to be dealt with according to law; and if the ſaid juſtice, or any peace officer acting under his orders, ſhall be obſtructed in taking into cuſtody any ſuch perſon, it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch juſtice to make, or cauſe to be made, ſuch proclamation as aforeſaid: and if any perſons, to the number of twelve or more, being required or commanded to diſperſe and peaceably depart, ſhall continue together one hour after ſuch command or requeſt, ſuch continuing together ſhall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders be adjudged felons, and ſuffer death.

VIII. Every juſtice of the peace, ſheriff, under ſheriff, mayor, and other head officer aforeſaid, is authorized and empowered, on notice or knowledge of any ſuch aſſembly, to reſort to the place, or to any part thereof, and there to do, or cauſe to be done, all ſuch acts, matters, things, as the caſe may require; and every juſtice of the peace, ſheriff, under ſheriff, mayor, and other head officer as aforeſaid, may take and acquire the aſſiſtance of any number of conſtables, or other officers of the peace, within their reſpective diſtricts, or within the diſtrict or place wherein every ſuch meeting ſhall be holden; which conſtables and other officers of the peace are hereby required to attend accordingly, and to give ſuch aſſiſtance as ſhall be neceſſary for the due execution of this act.

IX. If ſuch perſons ſo aſſembled, or twelve or more of them, after proclamation made, ſhall continue together, and not diſperſe within one hour, it ſhall be lawful for every juſtice of the peace, ſheriff, or under ſheriff of the county where ſuch aſſembly ſhall be, and alſo for every mayor, juſtice of the peace, ſheriff, and other head officer, high or petty conſtable, and other peace officer, of any city or town corporate where ſuch aſſembly ſhall be, and for ſuch other perſon and perſons as ſhall be commanded to be aſſiſting unto any ſuch juſtice of the peace, ſheriff or under ſheriff, mayor, or other head officer aforeſaid, who are hereby authorized and empowered to command all his Majeſty's ſubjects, of age and ability, to be aſſiſting to them therein, to ſeize and apprehend, and they are hereby requeſted to ſeize and apprehend, ſuch perſons ſo aſſembled, and continuing together after proclamation made as aforeſaid, and forthwith to carry the perſons ſo apprehended before one or more of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace of the county or place where ſuch perſons ſhall be ſo apprehended, in order to their being proceeded againſt for ſuch offences according to law; and if the perſons ſo aſſembled, or any of them, ſhall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the diſperſing, ſeizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to diſperſe, ſeize, or apprehend them, by reaſon of their reſiſting the perſons ſo diſperſing, ſeizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to diſperſe ſeize, or apprehend them, every juſtice of peace, ſheriff, under ſheriff, mayor, head officer, high or petty conſtable, or other peace officer, and all and ſingular perſons being aiding and aſſiſting any of them, ſhall be free, diſcharged, and indemnified, as well againſt the King's Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as againſt all and every other perſon and perſons, concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting, any perſons ſo aſſembled.

X. If

X. If any perſon ſhall, with force and arms, wilfully oppoſe, obſtruct, or in any manner let, hinder, or hurt, any juſtice of the peace, or other perſon authorized as aforeſaid, who ſhall attend any ſuch meeting, or any perſon who ſhall be going to any ſuch meeting, or any perſon who ſhall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim according to any proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby ſuch proclamation ſhall not be made; every ſuch oppoſing, obſtructing, letting, hindering, or hurting, any ſuch juſtice or other perſon ſo authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſhall ſuffer death. And every perſon ſo aſſembled as aforeſaid, to the number of fifty or more, to whom any ſuch proclamation ſhould or ought to have been made, if the ſame had not been hindered, as ſhall likewiſe, in caſe any of them, to the number of twelve or more, ſhall continue together, and not diſperſe themſelves within one hour after ſuch let or hindrance, having knowledge thereof, ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſhall ſuffer death. And if any perſon ſo being at any ſuch aſſembly, ſhall with force and arms, wilfully oppoſe, obſtruct, or in any matner, let, hinder, or hurt, any juſtice of the peace, or other magiſtrate, or any peace-officer, in apprehending or taken into cuſtody, in execution of any of the proviſions of this act herein before contained, any perſon or perſons, or endeavouring ſo to do, every ſuch oppoſing, obſtructing, letting, hindering, or hurting, ſhall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein ſhall be adjudged felons, and ſhall ſuffer death.

XI. The ſheriffs depute and their ſubſtitutes, ſtewards depute and their ſubſtitutes, juſtices of the peace, magiſtrates of royal boroughs, and all other inferior judges and magiſtrates, and alſo all high and petty conſtables or other peace officers, of any county, ſtewartry, city or town, within that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, ſhall have the ſame powers and authorities, for putting this preſent act in execution within Scotland, as the juſtices of the peace and other magiſtrates aforeſaid reſpectively have, by virtue of this act, within and for the other parts of this kingdom; and all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall at any time be convicted of any of the felonies afore-mentioned, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, ſhall for every ſuch offence incur and ſuffer the pain of death, and confiſcation of moveables.

XII. Whereas certain houſes, rooms, or places, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and in the neighbourhood thereof, and in other places, have of late been frequently uſed for the purpoſe of delivering lectures and diſcourſes on and concerning public grievances, on matters relating to the laws, conſtitution, and government and policy of theſe kingdoms, and treating and debating on and concerning the ſame; and, under pretence thereof, lectures or diſcourſes have been delivered, and debates held, tending to ſtir up hatred and contempt of his Majeſty's royal perſon, and of the government and conſtitution of this realm as by law eſtabliſhed; it is therefore enacted, That every houſe, room, field, or other place where lectures or diſcourſes ſhall be delivered, or public debates ſhall be had on or concerning any ſuppoſed public grievance, or any matters relating to the laws, conſtitution, government, or policy of theſe kingdoms, for the purpoſe of raiſing, or collecting money, or any other valuable thing from the perſons admitted, whether ſuch houſe, room, field or place, ſhall be opened or uſed for any ſuch purpoſe alone, or for any ſuch purpoſe together with any other purpoſe or under whatever pretence the ſame ſhall be opened or uſed, to which any perſon ſhall be admitted by the payment of money, or by tickets ſold for money, or in conſequence of his paying or giving, or having paid or given, or agreeing thereafter to pay or give, in any manner, any money or other thing, for or in reſpect of his admiſſion, unleſs the opening or uſing of ſuch houſe, room, field, or place ſhall have been previouſly licenſed, ſhall be deemed a diſorderly houſe or place, and the perſon by whom it ſhall be opened or uſed for the purpoſe aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit 100l. for every day or time, to ſuch perſon as will ſue for the ſame, and be otherwiſe puniſhed as the law directs in caſes of diſorderly houſes. And every perſon managing or conducting the proceedings, or acting as moderator, preſident, or chairman, at ſuch houſe, room, field or place, or therein debating or delivering any diſcourſe or lecture for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and alſo every perſon who ſhall pay, give, collect, or receive, or agree to pay, give, collect, or receive, any money or other thing, for or in reſpect of the admiſſion of any perſon into any ſuch houſe, room, field or place, to be opened or uſed for ſuch purpoſe; ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of 100l. to

to such person as will sue for the same.

XIII. Any person who shall appear, act, or behave him or herself as master or mistress, or as the person having the command, government or management of any such house, room, field or place, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a person by whom the same is opened or used as aforesaid, and shall be liable to be sued or prosecuted, and punished as such, notwithstanding he or she be not, in fact, the real owner or occupier thereof.

XIV. Any justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any county, city, borough or place, who shall, by information upon oath, have reason to suspect, that any house, field or place, or any part thereof, is opened or used for the purpose of delivering lectures or discourses, or for public debate, contrary to the provisions of this act, may go to such house, room, field or place, and demand to be admitted, and in case such justice or other magistrate, shall be refused admittance to such house, room, field or place, or any part thereof, the same shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, within the meaning of this act; and every person refusing such admittance shall forfeit 100l. to any person who will sue for the same.

XV. Any justice of the peace or chief magistrate, where any such house, room or other building, shall be licensed, may go thither at the time of delivering any such lecture or discourse, or at the time appointed for the same, and demand to be admitted; and if such justice or other magistrate shall be refused admittance, the same shall be deemed a disorderly house or place within the meaning of this act; and every person refusing such admittance shall forfeit 100l. to any person who will sue for the same.

XVI. Two or more justices of the peace where any building shall be, which any person shall be desirous to open for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall by writing under their hands and seals, at their general quarter session of the peace, or at any special session to be held for that particular purpose, grant a licence to open such house, room, or other building, for the purpose of delivering for money any such lectures or discourses as aforesaid, the same being clearly expressed in such licence, for which licence a fee of 1s. and no more shall be paid, and the same shall be in force for any space of time, not longer than one year; and which licence the justices, at any general quarter session of the peace, may revoke and declare void.

XVII. Any person entitled to any of the forfeitures aforesaid, may sue by action of debt in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or in the courts of Justiciary or Exchequer in Scotland, when the cause of action shall arise in Scotland, in which action it shall be sufficient to declare that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of———(being the sum demanded by the said action) being forfeited by an act, made in the thirty-sixth of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies*; and the plaintiff, if he shall recover in any such action, shall have his full costs. And if any action or suit be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance and in execution of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if a verdict pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff discontinue his or her action, or be nonsuited, or judgement be given against the plaintiff, then such defendant shall have treble costs.

XVIII. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to any lectures or discourses delivered in any of the universities of these kingdoms, by any member thereof, or person authorized by the chancellor, vice-chancellor, or other proper officers, of such universities respectively.

XIX. No payment made to any schoolmaster or other person by law allowed to teach and instruct youth, in respect of any lectures or discourses delivered by such school-master, or other person, for the instruction only of such youth as shall be committed to his instruction, shall be deemed a payment of money for admission to such lectures or discourses within the meaning of this act.

XX. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to take away or abridge any provision already made by the law of this realm, for the suppression or punishment of any offence described in this act.

XXI. This act shall be openly read at every Epiphany quarter sessions of the peace, and at every leet or law day.

XXII. No person shall be prosecuted by virtue of this act, unless such prosecution be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed; and no action shall be brought, for any of the penalties by this act imposed, unless the same be brought within three calendar months after the offence committed.

XXIII. This act shall commence and

have effect within the city of London, and within twenty miles thereof, from the day next after the day of paſſing this act, (December 18, 1795) and ſhall commence and have effect within all other parts of the kingdom, from the expiration of ſeven days next after the day of paſſing this act, and ſhall continue in force for three years, and until the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament.

SUBSTANCE *of the Decree of Ratification of the Imperial Court, reſpecting peace with France.*

Ratiſbon, Nov. 27.

THE Decree of Ratification of the Imperial Court upon the approbation of the Empire of October 7th, reſpecting peace, came this day under the conſideration of the diet, and its contents are very remarkable. It begins with an able retroſpect of the origin and progreſs of the hoſtile acts committed by the French againſt Germany; of the different offences againſt the right of nations; and of the laudable object of the war, which was forced upon the Empire, and undertaken in conformity to the decrees of the diet.

After this are enumerated the approbation of the Empire of the 22d of December 1794, as well as the ſeveral approbations of the 3d of July, 21ſt of Auguſt, and 7th of October, all produced or occaſioned by the Imperial Court decree of the 19th of May laſt; namely, that the Empire ſincerely wiſhed and deſired the return of peace, expreſſed in all the ſeveral appprobations directed to his Imperial Majeſty, under the condition only of its being a juſt and honourable peace, founded upon the indiviſibility of the Empire, and the preſervation of the Conſtitution.

It proceeds: "His Imperial Majeſty finds in this declaration, containing the baſis of a peace, principles agreeable to the maxims laid down by a patriotic acquieſcence, and in thoſe maxims ſo near a conſonance with his own ideas of the duty which, as Head of the Empire, he took upon him on the capitulation of his election, as to make no manner of objections in giving his conſent to the ſaid approbation of the Empire, in the alleged meaſure, as well as to the formula preſcribed." His Imperial Majeſty, continues this decree, has neceſſarily retarded the communication of his reſolution upon the laſt approbation of the Empire until now, for no other reaſon, than previouſly to learn in what manner the French government had received the overtures of peace made to them in the name of the Empire, in the month of July, and of which an account had only arrived Vienna on the 1ſt of October laſt.

That the propoſal made to France, as well as the anſwer of the Committee of Public Welfare itſelf upon it, ſhall be immediately laid before the diet, from the contents of which will evidently appear, that France is diſinclined to meet the German Empire in putting a period to the war forced upon it; and its invariable reſolution to enter upon no negotiation whatever with the German Empire for the preſent.

That the French declaration evidently proves, that France had an intention of protracting the war until ſhe thought herſelf enabled to lay, before the German Empire for ſignature, the conditions of peace in a dictatorial manner, to the eternal diſgrace of the German name, which intention is undeniably confirmed by ſpeeches delivered in the National Convention, by Roberjot and others, concerning the union of Belgium with France, the incorporation actually decreed thereupon of the Burgundian, and a great part of the Weſtphalia Circle of the Empire; and laſtly, by the French army croſſing the Rhine, by which maſter-piece their further intentions upon the union of the left ſhore of the Rhine with France, and the fixing of the courſe of that river as their boundaries were to have been enforced and eſtabliſhed.

That in the mean time, under the protection of the Almighty, the victorious arms of his Imperial Majeſty, according to his deliberate command, "of hazarding every thing for the ſalvation of Germany," the plans of the enemy have been moſt happily defeated, and Germany fortunately ſaved from a criſis abounding with the greateſt danger.

That the victories obtained by Field-Marſhal Count de Clairfayt, by which the mortal blow aimed at Germany had been prevented, irrefragably prove, that the enemy, although ſuperior in numbers, and their armies protected by the moſt tremendous entrenchments, are not invincible to German courage, and the German arts of war.

That nothing remains, therefore, according to the peculiar *concluſions* of the Empire, and the nature of affairs, but to force and accelerate a juſt and equitable peace, equally and earneſtly deſired by the Head, well as the ſtates of the Empire, with ſword in hand; to perform

which

which act, his Imperial Majeſty calls upon the whole Empire, in the name of their country and conſtitution, in the name of all the ſtates deprived of their dominions, and upon the reſt of the members of the Empire, in the moſt preſſing manner, to chooſe between the diſmemberment and and the preſervation of the Empire; between its convulſion and its tranquillity; between its diſſolution and its ſecurity; between its ignominy and its honour.

November 29.

In conſequence of the *concluſum* of the diet, with reſpect to peace, empowering the Head of the Empire to make the firſt overtures, his Imperial Majeſty applied to the Court of Denmark. The Vice-Chancellor of the Empire tranſmitted to M. St Saphoren, Ambaſſador of his Daniſh Majeſty at Vienna, a note dated the 25th July 1795, in which he informed him of the reſolution of the diet, and of the wiſhes of his Imperial Majeſty, officially requeſting his interference. In a ſubſequent note (the 31ſt July) the Vice-Chancellor communicated to the Ambaſſador the decree of the Imperial commiſſion iſſued with reſpect to the *concluſum* of the diet.

The Court of Denmark having agreed to this ſtep deſired by his Imperial Majeſty, the following notes were in conſequence written:

NOTE *of the Count De Bernſtorff, Miniſter of State of his Daniſh Majeſty.*

THE wiſh of the Empire to effect a general and conſtitutional peace with France is well known, and, and likewiſe the grounds on which they are deſirous that it ſhould be negotiated. For this purpoſe they have unanimouſly addreſſed the Emperor to entreat him to take charge of the negotiation.

His Imperial Majeſty readily conſented, and as the intereſts of the Empire are inſeparable from thoſe of its Head, they conſider his intereſts as equally united to thoſe of the States of the Empire.

In order to come to an underſtanding with France, his Imperial Majeſty thought the moſt natural way was to apply to ſome neutral Power, attached to the pacific ſyſtem, and requeſted the King of Denmark to take upon himſelf the taſk, and tranſmit to the National Convention his wiſh that a congreſs might take place, where the miniſters of the two parties at war might aſſemble, in order to treat, and and ſettle upon the terms of peace; and his Imperial Majeſty propoſes for that purpoſe the city of Augſbourg (the ſecurity of which will be guaranteed) as that which, from its geographical ſituation, appears to him the moſt eligible. He ſubjoins a wiſh that France would come to an explanation on the ſubject, as ſoon as its importance, and the benevolent intention of the propoſition, ſeem to demand, and likewiſe that the inhabitants of the countries occupied by the contending powers, may feel the advantages of the firſt advances towards peace, in order, at leaſt, during the continuance of the negotiations, to be exempted from military requiſitions, and from other evils inſeparable from a ſtate of actual hoſtilities.

His Daniſh Majeſty has liſtened with pleaſure to this requeſt. He tranſmits, with confidence, this propoſition of his Imperial Majeſty, made in his capacity as head of the Empire, and accompanies it with all the fervour which can be inſpired by the moſt ardent deſire to ſee humanity conſoled by the return of peace.

A. P. DE BERNSTORFF.

Copenhagen. Aug. 18. 1795.

ANSWER *of the Committee of public ſafety of France to the Note of M. de Bernſtorff.*

THE Emperor having requeſted the King of Denmark to intimate to the French Government his wiſh relative to a negociation, in order to treat in the name of the Empire for peace with the French Republic, his Daniſh Majeſty has tranſmitted, by the Count de Bernſtorff to the underſigned, a miniſterial note, dated the 18th of Auguſt (old ſtile), which contains the propoſitions of the Emperor, not only for the formation of a congreſs to be held in the city of Augſbourg, but even for a previous ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in favour of thoſe countries of the Empire occupied or menaced by the armies of the republic.

The committee of public ſafety of the national convention, having the direction of the exterior relations, in anſwer to the above note, have ordered the underſigned to declare to Count de Bernſtorff—

That the republic will not conſent to the propoſed truce; that the French government will take no ſteps to appoint a congreſs till peace be completed. The only queſtions will be, to regulate and ſecure all its advantages to thoſe powers who have taken a ſhare in this cruel war.

The committee of public ſafety are of opinion, that a congreſs cannot properly have any other object: on that account, they remain invariable in their reſolution;

which

which appearing likewiſe to be the beſt calculated to put a ſpeedy end to the calamities of war, cannot but be conformable to the wiſhes of the whole Empire, and particularly to the principles profeſſed by the Daniſh government.

PH. GROUVELLE.

Copenhagen, 21 Vendemiaire (*Oct.* 13.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Monuments and Painted Glaſs of upwards One Hundred Churches, chiefly in the Eaſtern Part of Kent; with an Appendix. By Philip Parſons. A. M. Miniſter of Wye, in Kent. 4to. 18s. Boards. Nichols.

THOUGH Epitaphs are ſometimes both ludicrous and ridiculous, yet they are often found extremely affecting. There are ſeveral of both kinds given in this volume.

The following are two examples of the laſt.

Virgo caſta, parens mœrens, et nupta pudica,
Sarah viro, munda Martha, Maria Deo.

Thus paraphraſed by Mr P.

A virgin modeſt, and a parent kind,
A matron with a pure and pious mind;
She liv'd like thoſe the ſacred books record,
Like Sarah, ſtill obedient to her lord.
Though with the world, ſhe acted Martha's part,
She yet, like Mary, gave to God her heart.

Immatura dei;—Sed Tu, diuturnior, annos
Vive meos, conjux optime, vive tuos!

Which Mr Parſons thus renders:

I died in early youth: may heaven approve
The fervent prayer pour'd forth for thee my love!
Theſe years of life which might have once been mine,
May they be added to long years of thine.

The Original of the Greek Verb: an Hypotheſis. 1s. Ginger.——"The ſuggeſtions contained in this paſſage, of Mr Tooke's ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ gave riſe to the following ſpeculation, which conſiſts of neither more nor leſs, than the aſſumption of the primitive verb ΕΩ as the origin of all terminations in the Greek verb, and the ſource of all its extenſive variety. (The Greek verb, with its participles, is ſubject to more than eleven hundred variations, excluſive of the dialects.) In the primitive ſtructure of the Greek verb, let us admit λεγ, γραφ, φευγ, to contain the original *name* of the thing or action, which we may expreſs like our Engliſh verb, without its ſign, by *ſpeak, write, flee.* By adding ΕΩ to theſe Greek monoſyllables, we add no more to the Greek primitive, than we do to the Engliſh by *Do* or *To*, that is, we impart *action* or *motion* to the *name*, turn the noun into the verb, ſign or adjunct, we conſider them as *names* as much as *heat, fire, revenge;* and in this, we have the old grammarians on our ſide, who received the infinitive mood as a *name* or *noun.*

A Syſtem of Divinity, in a Courſe of Sermons; on the Firſt Inſtitutions of Religion. Being a Compilation from the beſt Sentiments of the polite and ſound Divines, both ancient and modern, on the ſame ſubjects, properly connected with Improvements: particularly adapted for Families and Students in Divinity. Vol. I. By the Rev. W. Davy. B. B. 8vo. Luſtleigh. Devon. Printed by himſelf, *pro bono publico.* The ſubjects of this volume except the laſt, are not of a kind particularly adapted to attract attention. The ſermons in this volume are—on baptiſm in general; on regeneration in baptiſm; on infant baptiſm; on confirmation; on the being of God.

A Tour to Milford Haven, in the Year 1796. By Mrs Morgan. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards. Stockdale.

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Hiſtorical Views of Devonſhire; in Five Volumes. By Mr Polwhele, Cornwall. Vol. I. Large 8vo. 6s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

An Elegy on the Death of the Honourable Sir William Jones, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, &c. By William Hayley, Eſq; 4to. 2s. 6d. Cadell jun. and Davies.

A Guide to Health; being Cautions and Directions in the Treatment of Diſeaſes. Deſigned chiefly for the uſe of Students. By the Rev. J. Townſend, Rector of Pewſey, Wilts, &c. 8vo. Vol. I. 6s. Boards. Robinſons.

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Medical Eſſays and Obſervations, with Diſquiſitions relating to the Nervous Syſtem. By James Johnſtone, M. D. Phyſician in Worceſter. And, an Eſſay on Mineral Poiſons, by John Johnſtone, M. D. Phyſician in Birmingham. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards, Longman and Dilly.

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POETRY.

POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

SONNET. I.

AH! faithleſs *Hope*, deceiver of the mind!
Thou once alluring tenant of my breaſt,
Ah! fly me far and leave my ſoul at reſt;
Ah! leave me to my hopeleſs lot reſign'd!
Thy pleaſing voice, thy faſcinating ſmile,
Have oft on all my proſpects comfort ſhed;
But theſe alas! can now no more beguile,
For ev'ry comfort, ev'ry *hope* is fled.
All—All are fled; and left me here to mourn
Thoſe pleaſing proſpects Fancy lov'd to form,
Defac'd and blighted by the ruthleſs ſtorm,
Without the *hope* they ever ſhall return:
Approach then grim Deſpair, and in me find,
A wretched victim, doom'd to call thee kind.

SONNET II.

IF chance ſome penſive ſtranger, hither led,
(His boſom glowing from majeſtic views,
The gorgeous dome, or the proud landſcape's hues)
Should aſk who ſleeps beneath this lowly bed:
'Tis Matilda! to the cloiſter'd ſcene
A mourner, beauteous and unknown ſhe came,
To ſhed her tear's unmark'd, and quench the flame,
Of fruitleſs love; yet was her look ſerene,
As the pale moonlight in the midnight iſle;
Her voice was ſoft, which yet a charm could lend,
Like that which ſpoke of a departed friend,
And a meek ſadneſs ſat upon her ſmile!
Be the rude ſpot by paſſing pity bleſt,
Where huſh'd to long repoſe, the wretched reſt.

BONNY KITTY.

WRITTEN AND SUNG BY MR DIBDIN.

WHEN laſt from the ſtraits we had fairly caſt anchor,
I went bonny Kitty to hail,
With quintables ſtor'd, for our voyage was a ſpanker,
And bran new was every ſail;
But I knew well enough, how with words ſweet as honey,
They'd bilk us poor tars of our gold;
And, when the ſly gypſies have finger'd the money,
The bag they give poor Jack to hold.

So I chas'd her, d'ye ſee, my lads, under falſe colours,
Swore my riches were all at an end;
That I'd ſported away all my good looking dollars,
And borrow'd my clothes of a friend.
Oh! then had you ſeen her!—no longer with honey,
'Twas—Varlet audacious and bold,
Begone from my ſight; ſince you've ſpent all your money,
For Kitty the bag you may hold.

With that I pull'd out double handfulls of ſhiners,
And ſcornfully bade her good bye,
'Twould have done your heart good, had you then ſeen her fine airs,
How ſhe'd leer, and ſhe'd ſob, and ſhe'd ſigh:
But I ſtood well the broadſide; while jewel and honey
She call'd me, I put up the gold;
And bearing away, as I ſack'd all the money,
Left the bag for Ma'am Kitty to hold.

Ad GULIELMUM CRUICKSHANK, *virum in primis ingenioſum, et decus nuper Scholæ Regiæ Edinenſis inſigne, cum ille et Auctor ſimul ægrotabant.*

NUM valetudo tibi reſtituta eſt?
Vel gravi morbo miſere laboras,
Conjugis, natæ, querulis fatigans
Vocibus aures?

Quomodo autem nunc valeam docebo.
Opprimit pectus petuita craſſa,
Atque pulmones inimica tuſſis
Sæviter urget.

Obſidet coſtas dolor, ah! profundus,
Arcet et ſomnos facilesque gratos;
Injicit ſputum mihi dum timorem,
Sanguine tinctum.

Sin velit fatum, moriar libenter;
Nam ſatis luſique bibi, comedi;
Nam ſatis legi. Supereſt novum ſub
Sole videndum?

Molliter, raptus, tumulo quieſcam;
Sive diffundat radios potentes
Phœbus, obſcuris nebulisve clarum
Implicet orbem;

Luna ſeu noctem recreet ſilentem
Luce pergrata, faciemve condat;
Sive ſors lætis faveat Britannis,
Seu premat illos.

Quod latus mundi arripiant tyranni,
Gallica quiſnam potiatur ora,
Horreat regum, moveatve, bella,
Curat an umbra*?

SIR,

* This, we understand, by Mr W. Nicol.

SIR,

By inserting the following curious Poem, you will singularly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Viri Humani, Salsi, & Faceti GULIELMI SUTHERLANDI, *Multarum Artium & Scientiarum Doctoris Doctissimi*, Diploma.

UBIQUE gentium & terrarum
From *Sutherland* to *Pandanarum*
From those who have six months of day,
Ad caput usque bonæ Spei?
And farther yet *si forte tendat*
Ne ignorantiam quis pretendat.
We doctors of the merry meeting,
To all and sundry do send greeting:
Ut omnes habeant compertum,
Per hanc præsentem nostram chartam,
Gulielmum Sutherlandum *Scotum*
At home *per nomen Bogsie notum,*
Who studied stoutly at our College,
And gave good specimens of knowledge.
In multis artibus versatum
Nunc factum esse Doctoratum.
Quoth Preses, *stricium post examen*
Nunc esto Doctor, we said *Amen.*
So to you all *hunc commendamus*
Ut invenem quem nos amamus
Qui multas habet qualitates
To please all humours and *ætates.*
He vies if sober with *Duns Scotus,*
Sed multo magis si sit potus.
In disputando just as keen as
Calvin, John Knox, or Tom Aquinas,
In every question of *theologie,*
Versatus multum in trickologie,
Et in catalogis librorum
Frazer could never stand before him,
For he by page and leaf, can quote,
More books than *Solomon* e'er wrote;
A lover of the mathematicks
He is, but hates the hydrostaticks:
Because he thinks it a cold study,
To deal in water clear or muddy.
Doctissimus est Medicinæ,
Almost a *Boerhaave* or *Bellini.*
He thinks the diet of *Cornaro*
In meat and drink too scrimp and narrow
And that the rules of *Leonard Lessius,*
Are good for nothing but to stress us.
By solid arguments and keen,
He hath confuted Dr *Cheyne*:
And clearly prov'd by demonstration,
That claret is a good collation.
Sanis, ægris, always better
Than coffee or Tea, milk or water.
That chearful company *cum risu,*
Cum vino forti, suavi visu,
Gustatu dulci, still has been,
A cure for hyppo and the spleen:
That hen and capon *vervicina,*
Beef, duck and pasties, *cum ferina,*
Are good stomathicks, and the best
Of cordials, *probatum est,*
He knows the symptoms of the phthisis
Et per salivam sees diseases.
And can discover in *urina,*
Quando sit opus Medicina.
A good *French* night-cap still has been,
He says, a proper anodyne,
Better than laudanum or poppy
Ut dormiamus like a toppy.
Affirmat ipsum alcarum
Medicamentum esse clarum.
Or else a touch at three-hand Umber
When toil or care our spirits cumber.
Which graft wings on our hours of leisure
And make them fly with ease and pleasure
Aucupium & venationem
Post longam nimis potationem.
He has discover'd to be good
Both for the stomach and the blood;
As frequent exercise and travel,
Are good against the gout and gravel.
He clearly proves the cause of death,
Is nothing but the want of breath:
And that indeed is a disaster
When 'tis occasion'd by a plaster
Of hemp and pitch laid closely on
Somewhat above the colar bone.
Well does he know the proper doses,
Which will prevent the fall of noses
Ev'n keep them *qui privantur illis,*
Ægre utuntur perspicillis.
To this and ten times more his skill
Extends, when he would cure or kill.
Immensum cognitionem legum
Ne prorsus hic silentio tegam.
Cum sociis artis greese his fist,
Torquebit illas as you list.
If laws for bribes are made, 'tis plain,
They may be bought and sold again.
Spectando aurum now we find,
That Madam Justice is stone blind.
So deaf and dull on both her ears,
The clink of gold she only hears.
Nought else but a loud party shout,
Will make her start or look about.
His other talents to rehearse,
Brevissime in prose or verse:
To tell how gracefully he dances,
And artfully contrives romances:
How well he arches and shoots flying,
Let no man think that we mean lying:
How well he fences, rides, and sings,
And does ten thousand other things;
Allow a line, nay but a comma
To each, *turgeret hoc diploma.*
Quare ut tandem concludamus,
Qui Brevitatem approbamus.
For Brevity is always good,
Providing we be understood
In rerum omnium naturis,
Non minus quam scientia juris.
Et Medicinæ Doctoratum
Bogseum novimus versatum.
Nor shall we here say more about him,
But you may dacker if you doubt him.

Adieu.

Addamus tamen hoc tantillum
Dantaxat noſtrum hoc ſigillum:
Hunc ſtilonio appenſum,
Ad confirmandum ejus ſenſum.
Junctis Chyrographis cunctorum.
Blyth honeſt hearty *ſociorum.*
Dabamus at a large punch bowl,
Within our proper common ſchool,
The tweaty-ſixth day of *November,*
Ten years the date we may remember,
After the race of *Sherriff-muir*
Scots-men will count from a black hour,
Absonat probo nunc ſignetur
Qui denegabit extrudetur.

Formula Gradus dandi.

EADEM nos authoritate
Reges memoriæ beatæ.
Pontifices & Papæ læti,
Nam alii ſunt a nobis ſpreti,
Quam quondam nobis indulcerunt
Quæ privilegia ſemper erunt,
Collegio Noſtro ſafe and ſound
As long's the earth and cups go round;
Te Bogæum *hic creamus,*
Statuimus & proclamamus,
Artium Magiſtrum & Doctorem,
Si libet etiam profeſſorem:
Tibique damus poteſtatem
Potandi ad hilaritatem,
Ludendi porro & jocandi,
Et meſtos vino medicandi,
Docendi vera, commentandi
Ad riſum etiam fabelandi,
In promiſſionis tuæ ſignum;
Caput honore tanto dignum
Hâc hederâ condecoramus,
Ut tibi feliæ ſit, oramus;
Præterea in manum damus
Hunc calicem ex quo potamus
Spumantem generoſo vino,
Ut bibas more palatino:
Sir pull it off and on your thumb,
Cenamus ſuperviacuum,
Ut ſpecimen ingenii
Poſt ſtudia decenii.

When he is drinking, the Chorus Sings

En calicem ſpumantem,
Falerni opplantem
En calicem ſpumantem
Io, Io, Io.

After he has drunk and turn'd the Glaſs on his Thumb, they embrace him and ſing again,

Laudamus hunc Doctorem
E. ſidum Compotorum
Laudamus hanc Doctorem.
Io, Io, Io.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 17. The houſe in a committee proceeded to diſcuſs the different clauſes of the ſedition bill.

The number of perſons that came within the proviſions of the bill muſt exceed fifty, and the number of Juſtices of the Peace that are empowered to call a public meeting, is two.

When this clauſe was gone through,

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, that the purpoſe of his attending was not to propoſe any alterations in the bill, fully perſuaded that no alteration, but negativing each and every clauſe of it, could make it palatable to the majority of the people. He attended to watch ſome things which were going forward. The object of this bill was ſaid to be to prevent ſeditious meetings and tumultuous aſſemblies, and he was now convinced more than ever that this bill would not anſwer that purpoſe. By this bill 40,000 perſons, or any number, might aſſemble and deliberate at Copenhagen houſe, or in an open field, and there they might canvaſs the queſtion of war and peace; the whole conduct of miniſters; and hold what language they pleaſed, whether temperate or intemperate, to recommend peace or even to withhold ſupplies; and under the authority of this bill no Juſtice of Peace would have any power to interfere with their proceedings, or even to approach them or attempt to diſperſe, or even to interrupt their proceedings. Gentlemen may wonder how this could happen; he would tell them. By this bill any number of perſons might meet for the purpoſe of examining and conſidering any depending law; this they could not avoid in the bill, according to the principle on which its authors pretended to proceed. Every ſupply bill offered to that Houſe, and ſcarce a week paſt without ſuch bills, was a depending law; and, according to this act, the people might meet and diſcuſs

cuſs it. It was a bill rather to encourage and provoke, than to ſuppreſs tumultuous meetings and aſſemblies. He did not mention this in order that ſuch a clauſe ſhould be inſerted, but to ſhow the ineffiacy of the bill. He mentioned this as fair and manly now, leſt there ſhould be any colour of charging him with unfairneſs when the bill came out of the committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the proviſions of the bill would not be found liable to the abuſe which the hon. gentleman had anticipated. He hoped alſo that he would not ever give the aid of his abilities to ſuch an evaſion of the principle of the bill, and thereby promote tumult and ſedition. He did not conceive the danger to which the hon. gentlemen had alluded. If any number of perſons met under a nominal pretext, and then diſcuſſed other topics foreign to it, he was convinced they would come under the proviſions of the bill.

The number of perſons that came under the proviſion of the act was fifty. The number of magiſtrates empowered to call a meeting was two. The penalty propoſed for remaining after proclamation was read—Death. On this the committee divided,

For the queſtion	80
Againſt it	13
Majority	——67.

The next leading clauſe, which empowered the magiſtrate to diſſolve the meeting was altered, and his power limited to the apprehending only of the ſeditious perſon or perſons, and in caſe of reſiſtance, then to diſſolve the meeting.

A queſtion then aroſe on the duration of time that the act ſhould continue. The term propoſed was three years; Mr Stanley moved an amendment, namely, two years. A diviſion enſued,

For the term of three years,	46
For the term of two years,	2
Majority -	——44.

Treaſon Bill.

30. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, on the bill "for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's "perſon and government, &c."

Mr Erſkine roſe to oppoſe the Speaker's leaving the chair. He had ſtated on a former night, and he would repeat it on this, that the bill added no further ſecurity to his Majeſty's perſon, while at the ſame time it deeply affected the ſecurity of the ſubject, and brought both the ſafety of the King's perſon and his authority into greater peril. If any man did conſpire to compaſs or imagine the death of the King, no law could protect him better, or puniſh the guilt more ſeverely, than the treaſon laws of Edward III.

According to Judge Foſter, to compaſs and imagine the King's death, was high treaſon in the firſt inſtance; and ſecond, adhering to the King's enemies, or levying war againſt him, with intent to depoſe him from his royal authority.—If therefore our anceſtors thought it high treaſon to compaſs and imagine the King's death, why not alſo to attack his perſon? becauſe they knew that there could be no wide extended conſpiracy to attack the King's natural perſon: but if an attack was made upon it, they ſuppoſed it could only come from ſome contemptible wretch; therefore all conſpiracies to levy war were only high miſdemeanours. Mr Erſkine maintained, that any conſpiracy of any kind whatever, or even letters written in a man's cloſet, might, by the letter of this ſtatute, be made out to be high treaſon. He took a view of the King's natural and political perſon, and drew a compariſon in favour of his political, viz. that though his natural perſon, as the Chief Magiſtrate, had a right to every ſecurity, ſtill his political perſon was that particularly kept in view by this ſtatute of Edward III. and it was hard, he ſaid, that a whole nation ſhould have their liberties cut away for the act of one individual, a wretch, a miſcreant, who had committed a crime more worthy of an Italian, than of a freeborn Briton.

The Attorney General anſwered all the arguments of his learned and honourable friend—the bill, he contended, was only an explanatory act of 25 Edward III. and at this time it was the more neceſſary, as libellous publications had encreaſed to ſuch a degree, that if any one walked down the Strand, he could ſee nothing elſe than ſeditious publications, and for theſe three years paſt, there had been more than in 20 years preceding; ſo that it would be impoſſible to ſay how long it would occupy the Court of King's Bench in proſecuting theſe libels.

Mr Fox roſe and pointed his reply to the Attorney General. Had a ſtranger entered the Houſe, and heard the learned gentleman, he muſt immediately conclude the bill, from his language, to be a declaratory

claratory bill; but ſuch a preamble to a declaratory bill he never heard. From ſuch various conſtructions as had been put upon it, he (Mr Fox) was of opinion that it was better at once to bring in a declaratory bill, by which the ſtatute of Edward III. would be explained. The one before them ſurely could not be ſuch; for neither the title nor the preamble marked it as ſuch. By the interpretation of this ſtatute, and he was led to that opinion by the matureſt conſideration which he could give to it, a diſtinction obtained between an attack upon the natural and political life of the Sovereign. That which was made upon the natural life of the Sovereign, was puniſhable with death; but on his political life, it was conſidered only as a miſdemeanour. The levying of war, if carried into execution, was puniſhable with death; but if it exiſted but in a conſpiracy, it did not amount to a capital offence, but was charged as a miſdemeanour. Many arguments had been held upon this ſeeming inconſiſtency in the law of high treaſon. What, ſay they, not puniſh with equal rigour an attack upon the political life of the Sovereign, which involves in it the government and laws, when an attack upon his natural life is made a capital offence! this argument is fallacious. For, in general, laws are not ſevere in proportion to the value of the object, but in proportion to the facility with which the object might be hurt or deſtroyed. On the compaſſing and imagining the natural life of the Sovereign, and the carrying ſuch intentions into execution, a ſhort period need but intervene. It is the work of a moment, by a ſingle arm, with a piſtol, by a dagger, and in an inſtant is carried into completion. But how is the caſe with reſpect to the levying of war?—this is not the contrivance nor the work of an individual. One man cannot do much againſt his country: it is not the effort of one man, but a ſequence of actions, that conſtitute and lead to this crime. There is no time to check its progreſs, to deſtroy it in its firſt inſurrection, and to puniſh it ſeverely in the end. The Sovereign muſt be defended in a different manner, and with different guards. He may be aſſaſſinated: the conſtitution can be deſtroyed, but by a ſlower progreſs. The danger of the one can be arreſted in its courſe; the other muſt be checked in an inſtant. Hence the material difference ariſes in the different degrees of puniſhment. The bill now before the houſe had created new treaſons; it went to make that treaſon, which before had been a miſdemeanour. Mr Fox went minutely into the hiſtory of the times when theſe ſtatutes were paſſed. The ſpirit of the times were then fierce, the people were harraſſed with war, and ſubdued under civil calamities: the period was tyrannical. We live in an age when the manners of men are more mild and tractable, as their minds are more enlightened, and ſhall we paſs laws more rigid and ſevere? Shall we call in ſtronger reſtraints, than even the tyranny and jealouſy of former periods thought prudent to impoſe upon the ſubjects? He mentioned what he thought were the grounds for propounding this new law of high treaſon, and aggravating the penalties of miſdemeanours: it was not the tumult excited on the firſt day of the ſeſſion; neither was it the ſtone thrown by the ruffian arm of ſome wretch at the carriage of his Majeſty: it was the trials at the Old Bailey. This was the real and genuine cauſe, though this cauſe had never once been ſtated. Miniſters had availed themſelves of the beſt paſſions of the people of England, (their affections for their Sovereign,) and perverted them to the purpoſes of enacting further laws upon their lives and liberties. He ever had, and would look back upon thoſe trials, and the acquittals that followed them, as one of the moſt fortunate events to be found in the annals of the country. He was aſſured that more converts were made on that occaſion to the government of the country, than were at any other period to be found in our hiſtory. On the miſdemeanour clauſe, he would juſt, in the firſt inſtance, remark, that it was exceptionable, as it went to define a ſpecies of crime which ſhould be found by a jury. But on that part, that went to inflict the penalty of tranſportation, he had every exception to take. Surely it is eſſential in making laws, that in every penal code ſome proportion ſhould ſubſiſt between the puniſhment and the crime. In the firſt inſtance it was puniſhed with fine and impriſonment, in the ſecond, with tranſportation. He inſiſted, that the ſecond tranſgreſſion was not greater than the firſt, neither did the repetition of a miſdemeanour, nor a thouſand, make it equal to another crime. He reprobated, in ſtrong language, the puniſhment for tranſportation for a miſdemeanour, and ſaid, in England it was unheard of till

now. He concluded with obſerving, that the bill had applied but to one ſpecies of libel, and made no proviſion for private character or honour.

The houſe now divided on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, when there appeared,

For it	-	203
Againſt it	-	40
Majority		——163.

The houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee, Mr Serjeant in the chair.

Sir William Young ſtrongly inſiſted on the bill being made perpetual.

Mr Pitt was for a limited time, and wiſhed it to paſs with as much unanimity as poſſible, in the manner it then ſtood.

Mr Stanley moved, it ſhould be limited to the term of three years, as the other bill was.

Mr Barham ſeconded the motion.

The Houſe then divided on Mr Stanley's motion,

For the motion	-	6
Againſt it	-	129.

Report of the Select Committee on Reeves Pamphlet.

Dec. 1. All the perſons concerned in the printing of the pamphlet were ordered to attend the committee; from whoſe evidence it appeared, that the pamphlet was firſt given to a printer of the name of Wright, and afterwards Wright gave the job to Owen, of Piccadilly.

It appeared that Mr Reeves was the corrector, and had frequently come to the ſhop of Mr Owen to inquire how the the book ſold. William Auguſtus Miles met Mr Reeves, who ſaid the pamphlet was written by him; he aſked Miles how he liked it, read to him that paſſage particularly, where he talks of Monarchy as a tree, of which both Houſes of Parliament were branches, and that they might be cut off, &c. In conſequence Mr Miles wrote him a letter, reprobating the pamphlet as injurious to the conſtitution.

The reſult of the whole inveſtigation was, "that John Reeves, of Cecil-ſtreet, in the Strand, either was the author, or acted as the author of this pamphlet."

Mr Sheridan ſaid he thought it fully brought home to Mr Reeves, and moved that the report be taken into further conſideration on Friday next.—Ordered.

3. Mr Pitt moved the order of the day for the third reading of the ſeditious meeting bill.

Mr Hardinge ſaid, that, on the outſet, he would admit that there was contained in this bill a new check on popular diſcuſſion and the right of petitioning; yet, devoting this bill to popular odium, we ſhould find, that after it had paſſed into a law, that both our ſafety and our freedom as a people, called for it. This bill, he ſaid, was framed in the ſpirit of that oath which binds us to defend the King. He aſked who the King of this country was—was he a deſpot? No, but the king of a free people. He was not perſonally amenable to concieve, but only through his miniſters. A little previous to the attack made on him, hand-bills were circulated, in which King-killing was recommended; it was, he ſaid, a concerted conſpiracy, not in the people of England, God forbid! but in a faction very powerful indeed, the whole of whoſe miſchief had ariſen from two words, lately imported into this country from Paris—theſe words were, *Revolutionary Government*. There was, he ſaid, a neceſſity for this bill, to meet the miſchief it intended to remedy. One object of it was, to compel perſons holding a meeting, to give a previous notice of their intentions, that the magiſtrates might be preſent; but as the law ſtood now, they could not intrude themſelves, as it nad been called. This bill went then to remedy that defect; to do that which the law had not done. There was, he ſaid, no remedy between us and the evils that had torn Paris to pieces, but ſuch a bill as this.

Mr Sheridan wiſhed to know what remedy this bill provided for the evils complained of? if there was much cauſe of complaint againſt the magiſtrates for not having done their duty, they were ſtill placed in a ſituation more odious than before this bill paſſed, and there would be ſcarcely one reſpectable man found who would be inclined to diſcharge that duty. If this bill ſhould paſs, he would not recommend force to the people of England, but a paſſive obedience; he would recommend them to meet beyond the number of 50; to ſtay together above an hour; to behave themſelves peaceably; and ſurely no magiſtrate would be ſo cruel as to call in ſoldiers on unoffenſive and unarmed people: to leave the matter to a jury; and no jury, he was ſure, would be ſo cruel as to paſs ſentence of death on innocent perſons. He concluded by maintaining, that the anarchy and cruelty that aroſe in France did not ariſe from any thing elſe than the aſſociation of Pilnitz, than from a Correſponding Society of deſpots, who had leagued againſt the French, and drove them to theſe exceſſes. He intreated the

Houſe

Houſe not to paſs this bill, but to reſtore liberty to the people of England, for if they did paſs it, they would drive the nation into open rebellion; he would therefore vote againſt the third reading.

Mr Fox conceived himſelf called upon in a very unparliamentary manner to explain his motives for retiring from the committee on this bill, (alluding from what had fallen from Mr Abbot). Why an individual ſhould be ſo often catechized upon this ſubject, he was at a loſs to conjecture. It was well known to gentlemen on the other ſide, that he poſſeſſed an irritability of mind which frequently led him to explanations, of which the miniſter availed himſelf to anſwer his own ſiniſter purpoſes. This interrogatory of the hon. member, who had juſt ſat down, was calculated to abſtract his attention from the main ſubject. His reaſon for receding from the committee was, that he conceived the bill to be ſo radically bad, and ſo hoſtile to the principles of the conſtitution, and was replete with ſuch poiſonous medicines, as not to be ſuſceptible of any modification that could reconcile it to his feelings as a man and an Engliſhman. If this bill is paſſed, and acted upon, he ſaid, he was convinced that neither liberty nor tranquillity can exiſt. For his own part, he was, firſt, for the bill not paſſing at all; and next, if miniſters ſhould have the temerity to paſs it, let them triumph in their ſucceſs over the deluded people of England, and never let them excite their reſentment by carrying it into execution. This he believed would be the line of conduct they would purſue; for the voice of the people had been too intelligible and too general to be miſunderſtood. Whatever ſucceſs his exertions had produced in furniſhing an antidote to the poiſon, and arouſing the indignation of the country, he ſhould leave to others to determine. The part he had acted in this buſineſs, if not efficacious, was at leaſt ſincere, and he ſhould ever reflect with pleaſure that he had contributed a little to the preſervation of the liberties of this country; and happy ſhould he be if the expreſſion was proved by the event, *Nobile jus jurandum denique respublica eſt ſalva.*

Mr Secretary Dundas roſe to reply to Mr Fox. The doctrine of reſiſtance to the extent it had been carried by Mr Fox, and ſo ſyſtematically recommended, was a moſt miſchievous doctrine, and he wiſhed to appriſe gentlemen who held ſuch language, that it was incompatible with the principles of the Revolution. At that memorable æra, the government had trenched upon the rights and liberties of the people, and the illuſtrious perſons who accompliſhed that event never dreamt that they had any other redreſs, except through the medium of the legiſlature. If the day ſhould arrive, which he hoped never would, when reſiſtance on the part of the people would produce reſiſtance on the part of the King, with ſuch as choſe to join him, the right hon. gentleman's expreſſion this day would be conſidered as an excitement to rebellion. He cautioned him againſt puſhing this doctrine too far, as many perſons might hear of it without being able to make the nice diſtinction that had been made by him.

The Houſe dividing,

For the motion,	266
Againſt it,	51
Majority,	215.

7. A meſſage was brought from his Majeſty, expreſſing his intention of applying to the public ſervices the money ariſing from the ſale of the prizes belonging to the United Provinces, after an adequate reward had been allowed to the captors for their ſervices.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of Ways and Means of the whole Houſe on the *ſupplies*.

The Houſe accordingly reſolved into the ſaid committee, Mr Hobart in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he was perfectly aware, at ſo early a period of the ſeſſions, of the difficulty of forming an accurate account of the expences of the year, ſo as to enable the Houſe to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to their conſtituents of the burdens to be laid on them, and of the general articles on which thoſe burdens were to be laid; he had, however, powerful motives not to delay laying this before them. He recurred to the opening of the preſent ſeſſions of parliament, and to the approaching proſpect of peace, and that nothing was more deſirable than the means to fulfil and to obtain theſe ends; he was happy, however, that that Houſe was prepared for all extremities, and to act vigorouſly, until peace could be obtained on grounds that were good and acceptable. He adverted next to the difficulties of the enemy to continue their preſent enormous expence; while, however, we were anxious for peace, it was neceſſary that we ſhould continue our exertions for the next year, to carry on a war for the ſupport of our liberties,

liberties, by taking the beſt method of ſupporting ourſelves through our difficulties until that period arrived, when it would be neceſſary for the enemy to terminate the war on juſt and equitable grounds, and on terms acceptable to us. He requeſted a patient attention, while he laid that part of his duty before the Houſe, the amount of which would be contained under each particular head. Firſt head was the Navy, the ordinary expences of which amounted to 5,700,000l. ſterling, the ordinaries, &c. 1,300,000l.; the number of ſeamen was greater by 10,000 than laſt year, and the exceſs 257,000l. the total of the expences of the navy therefore amounted to 7,000,000l. ſterling. The next head was the Army, the total expences of which amounted to 6,104,000l.; laſt year there had been an overplus of 1,000,000l. and which, omitting the difference, he would ſtate at 900,000l. which had been paid for foreign troops. Laſt year there had been paid for the different French corps 427,000l. the extraordinaries of the army, including the Sardinian treaty, that had not yet been voted, amounted 2,646,000l. and that 350,000l. more would be neceſſary; the total therefore, including the Sardinian ſubſidy, would be, in round numbers, 6,000,000l. and in the army, there would be a total ſaving over the laſt year, of 130,000l. The next head was that of the Ordinance, the total expence of which amounted to 1,144,000l. and which was leſs than the laſt year by 577,000l. Next, there were the miſcellaneous expences, for the French corps, the proſecution of Warren Haſtings, encreaſed expences of the civil liſt, &c. 360,000l. The next head of expence was, the replacing of the ſums iſſued on exchequer bills. The total amount of the expences of the current year would be 26,000,000l. ſterling; 3,000,000l. of which would be replaced by a vote of credit, and 200,000l. applied to the reduction of the national debt.

Gentlemen would recollect, that there was a loan of 18,000,000l. the amount of taxes was ſtated at 19,000,000l.—one million more than laſt year; the total to be provided for this year would be 2,333,000l. the total amount contained under the head of the ſupplies of the current year would be 27,662,000l.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The land-tax and malt duty, growing produce of conſolidated funds, and ſtamp duties, would amount on average laſt year to 13,933,000l. this year to 13,598,000l. the permanent change therefore would be 11,538,000l. the balance of which would be 2,395,000l. There were other articles which he would ſtate to the Houſe, one of which would ariſe in conſequence of his Majeſty's meſſage reſpecting the Dutch prizes detained in our ports; theſe were not, according to the prize act, veſted in the captors, but in the Crown, yet a due attention would be paid to the merits of the different claimaints, and from this would ariſe a ſum of 1,000,000l. By the vote of laſt year there was 1,000,000l. remaining, which, however, it would be better to leave untouched, as there might be occaſion for it for other ſervices, ſhould the war laſt another year, therefore it would be neceſſary to provide for 18,000,000l.

No one, he was ſure, would regret the increaſed expences of the navy, which were incurred in order to put our navy on that reſpectable footing which the exigencies of the times required; it was alſo increaſed by the tranſport ſervice, the total amount of which was 5,000,000l. Since the 31ſt of December 1794, the purchaſe of Eaſt India ſhips, to be converted into ſhips of war and tranſports, had coſt 1,500,000l. but this year the expences of the navy would be reduced two millions and an half. The army extraordinaries were greatly increaſed, from our operations on the Continent. Another head of expence would be the bounty on the importation of corn; which perhaps might be ſomething far beyond our expectations, but to which he looked up with hope rather than fear. The total extraordinary expences of the year he would ſtate at 5,000,000l. It was his duty alſo to ſtate the revenue ariſing from the lottery, which amounted to 300,000l.; this went to pay the American Loyaliſts, 250,000l. of which would ceaſe at the end of the preſent year. Whether it would then be better to continue this evil, as being more than counterbalanced by the good it would do, he would leave it to the determination of the Houſe to conſider of it, as it thought proper; but ſurely they would think this better than exiſting taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

NAVY.

100,000 Seamen	L.	5,720,000	0 0
Ordinary - -		614,152	1 8
Extraordinary -		728,400	0 0

ARMY.

Guards, Garriſons, &c. Chelſea, &c. -		6,104,452	14 5

Ex-

Extraordinaries	L. 2,646,990	19	10
Foreign Corps -	300,000	0	0
Sardinian Subfidy -	200,000	0	0
Extraordinaries, computed at -	330,000	0	0
Ordnance -	1,744,471	8	1

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Plantation Eftimates, &c.	360,616	8	6
Vote of Credit -	2,500,000	0	0
Exchequer -	3,500,000	0	0
Annual Addition to Sinking Fund -	200,000	0	0
Deficiencies of Grants	2,333,000	0	0
Do. of Land and Malt	350,000	0	0
Total,	L. 27,662,083	12	6

To make up this fum of twenty-feven millions, the following were the Ways and Means:

WAYS AND MEANS.

Growing Produce of Confolidated Fund on 6th January 1796, computed at	L. 2,395,000
Money arifing Sale of Dutch Prizes - - - -	1,000,000
Imprefts - - - -	200,000
	L. 3,595,000
Deduct from one half year's intereft on New Stock -	360,000
	L. 3,235,000
Land Tax - - -	2,000,000
Malt - - -	750,000
Exchequer Bills - -	3,500,000
Loan - - - -	18,000,000
	L. 27,485,000

Having taken a view of the intereft of the loan, he then proceeeded to ftate the new taxes.

NEW TAXES.

Collateral Succeffion.—Upon all property left to relations within the degree of firft couſin (widows and direct defcendants excepted) *two* per cent.

Upon property left to firft couſins, *three* per cent.

To fecond couſins, *four* per cent.

To more diſtant relations, or to perfect ſtrangers, *fix* per cent. upon all property ſo bequeathed.

Aſſeſſed Taxes.—*Ten* per cent on the aſſeſſed taxes. This tax is not to attach upon the horſe tax, becauſe it was to be ſubjected to another tax.

Horſes.—The preſent tax would be 20s. for one horſe, and ſo on, doubling the former tax progreſſively, until the number amounted to ſix, at which time it was 40s. for each horſe.

The next object of taxation were horſes of another deſcription; that is to ſay, all horſes of whatever kind, which were not horſes kept for pleaſure; theſe were to pay 2s. per horſe.

Tobacco.—The next article was tobacco. The increaſe he propoſed was 4d. in the pound.

Printed Cottons.—Printed cottons paid at preſent a duty of three-pence halfpenny the ſquare yard. The conſumption of cottons was not on the decreaſe.—The increaſed duty propoſed was twopence halfpenny the ſquare yard.

Salt.—The diminution of the diſcount on ſalt, and the aboliſion of the waſte on ſalt.

Drawback on Sugar.—The diminution of the drawbacks on ſugar, was one fourth of the preſent drawbacks and bounties.

ESTIMATED PRODUCE.

Collateral Succeſſion -	L. 250,000
Aſſeſſed Taxes - -	140,000
Horſes - - -	216,000
Tobacco - - -	170,000
Printed Cottons - -	135,000
Reduction of the Diſcount on the payment of Salt Duties	32,000
Reduction of Drawback on Sugar - - -	180,000
	L. 1,123,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next adverted to the petition of Mr Morgan, which had been referred to the committee of ways and means; he ſaid that the loan of laſt year had not as yet been paid off, he could not therefore go into that unqualified competition, which, under other conſiderations, he would have judged fair; but he ſtood committed with whom he had dealt laſt year, and it would not have been right to violate that public faith which it was ſo neceſſary to obſerve; but, notwithſtanding, he had made the beſt bargain poſſible for the public.—He then went into a comparative view of the loan in the firſt year of the peace with America, and of the loan of laſt year, and proved that the loan of this year was by far the moſt advantageous; in the firſt place, he had ſatisfied his conſcience, as his intentions were pure; and the next, he hoped he had fully ſatisfied the Houſe in general.

Mr

Mr William Smith called the attention of the Houſe to the circumſtance of the petition before them from Mr Morgan and others, againſt the terms of the loan. The two points they had principally to conſider were, whether competition was the moſt advantageous way of contracting a loan for the public? And whether the preſent loan was made on the moſt favourable terms that might have been procured?

After ſome debate, the queſtion was called for, whether the Chairman ſhould leave the chair, and report progreſs? the committee divided,

For it, - - -	27
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Majority -	——110.

8. *Mr Pitt* delivered the following meſſage from his Majeſty:

"GEORGE REX.

"His Majeſty, relying on the aſſurance which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to ſupport his Majeſty in thoſe exertions which are neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, recommends it to this Houſe to conſider of making proviſion towards enabling his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the ſervice of the enſuing year; and to take ſuch meaſures as the energy of affairs may require.—His Majeſty, on this occaſion, thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe, that the criſis which was depending at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, has led to ſuch an order of things in France, as will induce his Majeſty (conformably to the ſentiments which he has already declared) to meet any diſpoſition to negociation on the part of the enemy, with an earneſt deſire to give it the fulleſt and ſpeedieſt effect, and to conclude a treaty for general peace, whenever it can be effected on juſt and ſuitable terms for himſelf and his Allies. That it is his Majeſty's earneſt wiſh that the ſpirit and determination manifeſted by parliament, added to the recent and important ſucceſſes of the Auſtrian armies, and to the continued and growing embaraſſments of the enemy, may ſpeedily conduce to the attainment of this object, on ſuch grounds as the juſtice of the cauſe in which this country is engaged, and the ſituation of affairs, may entitle his Majeſty to expect."

The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration to morrow.

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Mr Fox ſaid, he conſidered that day as one on which he might congratulate the Houſe and the public, as well as himſelf, for having at length brought from miniſters, a complete retraction of thoſe ſentiments which they had ſo long maintained, although the whole of his opinions were not adopted in the preſent meaſures. He would ſupport the amendment propoſed by his honourable friend, becauſe it went to explain the addreſs, in which there appeared a want of diſtinctneſs, which miniſters would take advantage of; for, although they might now ſay that a criſis had arrived when the government of France was capable of being negotiated with, yet they might again ſay they were not barred by that declaration. It had been uniformly ſtated, that the object of the war was to deſtroy the Jacobin government; did not that ſtill exiſt by thoſe who belonged to the old government forming the greateſt part of the new one. This would ſerve to ſhew the obſtinacy of thoſe who refuſed to make peace before, and ſhew on how ſlender a thread public opinion hung. It was ſaid, that the chief objects of the war had been completed. The chief object at firſt had been the defence of Holland, that unhappy country, whoſe ſituation he had always lamented. How was Holland ſaved?—We were told that the Cape of Good was in our poſſeſſion; that he certainly conſidered an advantage. But then Holland was given up, and we were getting poſſeſſion of the Indian territories of that country we undertook to ſave, while the French had gained all the poſſeſſed in Europe. He would not admit what had been ſtated by the right hon. gentleman, that the King's ſpeech contained an intention of making peace, if an occaſion ſhould offer—that ſpeech held out no expectations to the

public. The preſent meſſage, however, was ſo different, that it occaſioned already a riſe of 5 or 6 per cent in the new loan. Miniſters muſt have known, when they made the loan, that ſuch a meſſage would come to the Houſe, and that ſuch a *bonus* would be the conſequence. If they had delayed till this meſſage had been made known, the country would have been benefited at leaſt 1,500,000l. It was impoſſible that he could have made a bargain, which had put ſo much money in the pockets of a few men, without knowing the meſſage that was to follow. No man could be happier than he when there ſhould be a peace; but a peace would not prevent him from enquiring into the cauſe of the war, and the conduct of thoſe who carried it on. He ſhould alſo hope that a peace might be followed by ſalutary reforms, and the repeal of the two obnoxious bills lately under conſideration. He would ſupport the amendment, as it would tend to render peace more certain. He would endeavour, by the means in his power, to co-operate with men out of doors, who ſhould endeavour to procure peace; for he conceived that the more anxiety that was ſhewn in that particular, the ſooner the object would be accompliſhed.

Mr Dundas did not conceive the amendment to come from perſons properly intereſted in the queſtion, nor ſuch an one as the houſe ſhould adopt. It was a miſrepreſentation in thoſe gentlemen to charge miniſters with a deſign of reſtoring the old deſpotiſm of France. They never had made any ſuch declaration; their objections never were to the government. He had always held that it would be improper to throw out any declaration to the public on this ſubject. With reſpect to the objection he had once made againſt treating with France, while in the poſſeſſion of Holland and all its dependencies, he certainly had the Cape of Good Hope in his mind then. At that time France was in poſſeſſion not only of Holland, but the Dutch navy. What was the general feeling of the country at that time? There was not a village on the eaſtern coaſt of England that was not in an alarm, from fears of an invaſion. There never was, he would aſſert, any period of our hiſtory when our arms had been more ſucceſsful than during the preſent war, nor was there ever a more glorious or ſucceſsful war; for the whole commerce and marine of the enemy were deſtroyed; there was no ſtage during the war, when it was poſſible to negociate with ſucceſs till the preſent. Was it ſo at any former period? ("Yes," cried Mr Fox from the oppoſite bench) "I ſay no," (replied Mr Dundas,) "and I can ſhew you the records of the French convention to ſupport my aſſertion." When they had made peace with other countries, they declared their object in ſo doing was to collect all their force againſt England: that it was their intention to deſtroy the new Carthage on the banks of the Thames. With reſpect to the effect the war had in the internal ſituation of this country, he believed we were not in a hundredth degree ſo much in danger from Jacobin principles as before the war began; for a general diſpoſition at that time was ſpreading itſelf over the country in 1792, flattered by the vain notions that were then ſo prevalent. With reſpect to the loan, there was no idea of the preſent meſſage when it was bargained for. After General *Smith*, *Mr Sheridan* and *Mr Pitt* ſaid a few words in explanation. The amendment was then put and negatived.

14. *Mr Sheridan* moved the order of the day, to conſider further the report of the ſeditious pamphlet, attributed to Mr Reeves. The report being read, Mr Sheridan ſaid, that John Owen, of Piccadilly, had refuſed to give up the author; this ſecond report had been gone into, becauſe it had been ſaid, that the firſt was not ſufficient proof, and matter of evidence, againſt the author of that ſeditious work. We were not, he ſaid, a committee to try the perſon charged with this, but merely a committee empowered to go into an enquiry, and at our own option to make our report. Upon theſe conſiderations he took the liberty of moving the reviſal of the committee, the report of which was now brought before the Houſe. Mr Owen, ſaid he, ſtood in an aukward ſituation, as he had refuſed to give up the author of the pamphlet in queſtion; at all times he was averſe to lay any reſtraint on the liberty of the preſs, and with great reluctance he felt himſelf now called upon, to deſire the printer to give up the author of that infamous work. When, ſaid he, we conſider this man to have been chairman of an aſſociation, ſaid to be entered into for the purpoſe of protecting liberty and property, againſt republicans and levellers; the importance of the thing did not reſt on theſe infamous doctrines; but as it appears, that this aſſociation had been branching out into various ramifications of the ſame deſcription, the evil became more ſerious and alarming. He had looked

through

through all the publications of this ſociety, but among them all there had been found nothing half ſo infamous as this; but theſe publications came from a man who was dangerous on two accounts, viz. from the means he had of a direct circulation, and of correſponding with the ſecretary and ſolicitor of the treaſury, and by this ſupport was poſſeſſed of the means of diſſeminating his poiſon. Throughout the whole of this book, there appeared a proof of the moſt malignant diſpoſition, to deſtroy every ſentiment of liberty, to deſtroy both the Lords and the Commons, and to leave the King to rule alone. It was unneceſſary to quote all the paſſages of it; for, from what had been adduced already, it appeared not only againſt the Lords and Commons, but moſt malignant againſt every thing that was virtuous in the conſtitution. He would not wiſh to puniſh the publiſher or printer, but he would ſhew no mercy to this man.—He did not wiſh that he ſhould be ſent to the Court of King's Bench to be proſecuted, though he had no doubt of the Solicitor and Attorney General doing their duty, but he would appeal to the Houſe, whether they did not find it incumbent on them to protect one part of the conſtitution as well as the other. For this purpoſe, he would ſubmit to the Houſe the following motions:—*Firſt*, That two copies of the book ſhould be burnt by the common hangman, one on Monday the the 21ſt inſt. in New Palace-yard, and another on Tueſday the 22d, oppoſite the Royal Exchange:—*next*, he would move an addreſs to his Majeſty, to remove Mr Reeves from any office of truſt, profit, or emolument, as being, under theſe bills, a moſt dangerous man:—and *laſtly*, that he be brought to the bar of this Houſe inſtead of being ſent to jail, and that he there be reprimanded ſeverely by the Speaker.

Mr Dundas ſaid, that ſince the reſolution had paſſed, he had read over all the pamphlet carefully, and differed in the conſtruction that the hon. gentleman had put upon it; he did not conſider it as a breach of privilege; the book was more conſequential in its effects, it tranſcended all idea of breach of privilege; it was an attack on the whole frame of the conſtitution. That the houſe ſhould never exert its own judicial power, where it had ſo fair an opportunity of referring to regular judicature. He would therefore move an amendment, to leave out all the words following the firſt word *that*, and ſubſtitute the following, "that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly entreating, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed, to give directions to his Attorney General, to proſecute John Reeves, Eſq; as the author or publiſher of a printed pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Engliſh Government," and alſo the printer thereof, that they might be brought to condign puniſhment."

Lord Sheffield ſeconded the motion for the amendment propoſed by Mr Dundas.

Mr Dundas' amendment being put, there appeared,

For it	25
Againſt it	4
Majority	—21.

18. A meſſage was ſent down from the Lords, requiring the attendance of the Commons;—they forthwith attended. When the Speaker returned, he informed the Houſe, that the royal aſſent had been given, by commiſſion, to the following public bills, viz. a Bill for the better Safety of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; a Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings and Aſſemblies; a Bill to prevent hindrance to the free paſſage of Grain, &c. and ſome private Bills.

24. When the Houſe met, a meſſage was ſent down from the Houſe of Lords, requiring the attendance of the Commons. The Speaker and Commons forthwith attended, and on his return, he informed the Houſe, that the Royal aſſent had been given, by commiſſion, to the Tax Bills, &c.

Adjourned until the ſecond of February next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Albemarle moved that the Houſe be ſummoned to go into an inquiry reſpecting a late pamphlet (Reeves').—Agreed.

Libellous Pamplet.—A diſcuſſion took place very ſimilar to what paſſed in the Houſe of Commons, all parties agreeing that it was a libel on the conſtitution.

9. The order of the day being read for the ſecond reading of the ſedition bill.

Lord Grenville obſerved, that this was connected with the former bill on which their Lordſhips had decided, that there exiſted circumſtances in the country which juſtified meaſures like the preſent.

Lord Derby declared, that he thought no bill ſuch as the preſent, which he thought hoſtile to the principles of the conſtitution, ſhould be introduced without the ſtrongeſt proof for its neceſſity being

adduced; but miniſters had brought no ſuch evidence. The riot act which he conſidered as an indelible ſtain on the ſtatute book, was paſſed on the ſpur of the occaſion, in the preamble to it, it was ſtated, "that ſuch and ſuch dangers did exiſt;" but in the preamble to this no ſuch words were to be found, but only bold and vague aſſertions; in all its proviſions he conſidered it as repugnant to the conſtitution and incompatible with the liberties of the people, he therefore would enter his ſolemn proteſt againſt it. In this he was followed by the Duke of Norfolk, Marquis Lanſdowne, and Lord Moira, when after a reply from Earl Mansfield, and the Lord Chancellor, the Houſe divided.

Contents	63	Non-contents	15
Proxies	46	Proxies	6
	109		21

Majority - 88.

FOREIGN TROOPS.

10. The order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration the meſſage received yeſterday from his Majeſty ſtating, that it had been found expedient to land foreign troops in the Iſle of Wight, &c.

Lord Grenville moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſing the grateful acknowledgements of the Houſe for his gracious communication.

After ſome animadverſions by Lord Lauderdale, on the delay of the Weſt India armament, the queſtion for the addreſs paſſed without a diviſion.

PEACE.

The order of the day was next read for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage, delivered to the Houſe yeſterday on the ſubject of peace.

Lord Grenville moved an addreſs which was an echo to his Majeſty's meſſage.

Lord Lauderdale moved an amendment.

Lord Mulgrave replied to Lord Lauderdale, after which the queſtion was put on the motion for the addreſs, which was carried in the affirmative without a diviſion. A commitee was then appointed to draw up an addreſs, and a deputation appointed to preſent it to his Majeſty.

As we have given pretty fully the debates on this ſubject in the Houſe of Commons, we think it unneceſſary to repeat the arguments uſed here, which were on the whole very ſimilar.

14. The order of the day being read, for the third reading of the bill for the prevention of unlawful aſſemblies, &c.

The Marquis of Lanſdowne declared he did not heſitate to aſſert, that if the doctrine which runs through the whole of the bills was carried into execution, *it was full time for every man of property to transfer it to a land of freedom.*

At two o'clock the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided,

Contents	57	Proxies	50	107
Non-Contents	14	Ditto	4	18
		Majority		89

The bill was then read a third time and paſſed.—Adjourned.

HIGH PRICE OF CORN.

Earl Mansfield ſaid, that he would not detain their Lordſhips' attention beyond the limits which the ſubject now aſſigned to him claimed, but would juſt ſtate what ſteps he thought ſhould be taken in a matter of the higheſt importance and concern. He had heard it ſaid, on the ſubject of the agreement entered into by the Commons, and laid before that Houſe, that ſuch a proceeding was without precedent. In anſwer to this aſſertion, he had to refer to the agreement entered into on King William's acceſſion to the crown, previous to the paſſing legiſlative reſolutions. The principle was juſt the ſame, and enough for his purpoſe, with reſpect to the preſent. But what he thought would be more efficacious was the example of great and reſpectable families, who, when they had diſintereſtedly denied themſelves the gratification of fine bread, would ſoon be followed by the other orders of the community.

The Duke of Bedford ſaid, that ſo far as the reſolution went, he could have no objection; but as to the agreement, he would not ſign it, becauſe he ſaw no benefit to ariſe from it.

Lord Hawkeſbury defended the meaſures propoſed by Lord Mansfield, and thought it the beſt introduction to a legiſlative regulation. Under the preſent acknowledged deficiency, he thought no other means were left, but to reduce the conſumption of the wheaten flour, by a mixture of barley, rye, oats, and ſome other wholeſome materials.

The Biſhop of Rocheſter acknowledged the criſis was alarming, and as ſuch, called upon every exertion that could remedy the evil. He certainly was of opinion, that ſomething more than mere regulation of this ſort was neceſſary, and thought that nothing ſhort of a legiſlative operation would produce the deſired effect.

The reſolution, "That in conſequence of the high price and deficient ſupply of wheat,

wheat, it is expedient to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be practicable for diminiſhing the conſumption thereof, during the continuance of the preſent preſſure; and for introducing the uſe of ſuch articles as may conveniently be ſubſtituted in the place thereof," was agreed to unanimouſly.

17. Upon the ſecond reading of the Loan bill *Lord Lauderdale* roſe, and urged thoſe arguments, which were detailed in this diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons, againſt the miniſter of finance, which were replied to by *Lord Grenville*.

The Houſe adjourned till after the receſs.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Dec. 10. The council of five hudnred received the following letter from the executive directory, on the ruined ſtate of the finances:

"We have for ſome time endeavoured to hide the calamities of the republic, but the truth is now our only, our laſt effort. We can no longer diſſemble the afflicting ſituation of France at the moment the reins of government were confided to us. All the ſprings are breaking in our hands. The moſt fatal cataſtrophe threatens to ſwallow up the republic, if the legiſlative body does not take immediate and efficacious meaſures. We are convinced of the abundance both of ſpecie and proviſions, but the want of their circulation threatens us with deſtruction. The uncertainty of the plans of finance, which have been preſented, have ſwollen the evils, and the reſources of the public treaſury are exhauſted, in the expectation of the good effects which the plans promiſed. We are approaching to our end, if you do not take immediate meaſures to reſtore the finance. The depreciation of aſſignats is ſuch, that ſpecie, for the public ſervice, is the moſt urgent want; but how is it to be procured? the means propoſed are too ſlow; more rapid ones muſt be adopted. We are of opinion, that a forced loan muſt be made for 600 millions in ſpecie. This may bear upon a million of citizens, divided into twelve claſſes, living in the departments, and pointed out by the departmental adminiſtrations. Thoſe of the firſt claſs to give 1200 livres, thoſe of the ſecond 1100, thoſe of the third 1000, and ſo on. That, on the 1ſt Germinal, the plates, puncheons, matrixes, &c. for the fabrication of aſſignats be broke, and the aſſignats exchanged for ſpecie at cent per cent. (Sent to the commiſſioners of finances, to be compoſed of Ramel, Sieyes, Cambaceres, Gilbert-Deſmolieres, and Dauchy.)"—The council, at the requiſition of the directory, put 1500 millions at the diſpoſal of the miniſter of war.

The council of ancients, in a letter to the council of five hundred, gives the moſt deplorable account of the ſtate of the marine of France, which they deſcribe as humbled, beat, blocked up in port, and in want of every thing to bring it into any ſort of order again; and recommend, that the moſt efficacious meaſures which the legiſlative body can deviſe, be adopted, to reſtore it again to its former reſpectability

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Situation of Affairs in Europe.

Similar cauſes naturally produce ſimilar effects. The dangers with which France was threatened in 1793-4, and the ſtraits to which ſhe was then reduced, gave birth to the ſyſtem of terror, the guillotine, and Robeſpierre. The French armies, numerous beyond example, and well provided, repelled their enemies, and made greater conqueſts than were ever made, in ſo ſhort a time, by any nation from another equally advanced in civilization and refinement. The tyrant fell a ſacrifice to his own atrocious ſyſtem. The nation breathed from the fatigue and delirium of exceſſive ſtimulation; a ſpirit of moderation ſeemed to grow and wax ſtronger and ſtronger; and the legiſlature, it was generally thought, was in a fit temper for the negociation of peace. But loſs and diſaſter, that uſually incline ſovereign princes to reaſonable terms of accommodation, produced a quite different effect on the French republic.

Their armies having croſſed the Rhine, and ſtretched out in different quarters into the German territories, were weakened by diviſion and expanſion, juſt as the German armies were when they penetrated into France. Manheim, with 9000 French priſoners, and near 300 cannon, fell into the hands of the Auſtrians, who follow-

followed up this important acquiſition with great alacrity and ſucceſs; and threatened, by clearing the right banks of the Rhine of all invaders, to open an eaſy way into the Seven United Provinces. The ſyſtem of terror in France was in ſome meaſure revived. Requiſition and the guillotine were abandoned; but a forced loan, and the public redemption of the aſſignats, by the payment of one in the hundred, were acts of equal deciſion, promptitude, and vigour. New levies of men are now on foot for ſupplying the garriſons that have been drafted from different quarters for reinforcing the armies of Jourdan and Pichegru; the Executive Directory talk of nothing leſs than keeping all their conqueſts, and making the Rhine the eaſtern boundary of their empire. They have raiſed, or are confident of raiſing, by the forced loan, twenty-five millions ſterling. What new contrivance they will fall on, if this ſum ſhall be exhauſted before they can obtain, or, as they pretend, command a peace, it is impoſſible to foreſee, and difficult to imagine. But this forced loan is one proof of what, in our political retroſpects, we have ſo often aſſerted, that grand deſigns, that aim at the ſubverſion of ſovereign powers, and a change in the face of the world, are not to be meaſured by the common rules of calculation, founded on common practice, in times of no more than common intrigue and enterprife. Money, in an enlarged and philoſophical view, is not ſo much the cauſe, as it is the effect of various induſtry and exertion. When the Hollanders were poor, hardy, active, induſtrious, and ingenious, if not from natural temperament, yet from neceſſity, the mother of invention, they acquired money, they equipped navies, raiſed armies, maintained their independence, and made conqueſts. When they became the richeſt nation in Europe, they began from that time to fall. The military ſpirit, and, laſtly, the *amor patriæ*, the love of *fader-land*, vaniſhed away, and now they are no longer an independent nation, tho' they ſtill ſeem to have it in their option which maſter to obey, the French or the Germans.

Can it be denied that the French, in the preſent conteſt, have diſplayed patriotiſm, valour, and a very high degree of genius or invention, both in war and political management? How weak, with the example of America before our eyes, to calculate the duration of reſiſtance on the part of France by that of its paper credit! The paper currency of the Americans was gradually depreciated to almoſt nothing. Their paper dollars vaniſhed away, without ruining, or very materially injuring, individuals. Their depreciation being gradual and ſlow, the loſs was pretty equally divided among the nation. Thus they died a gentle death; and out of their aſhes ſprung that flouriſhing credit which America enjoys at the preſent moment. It may be prudent, it may be neceſſary, to wage war with the French without intermiſſion and without end; but it is fit that we ſhould ſteadily contemplate the circumſtances that form their reſources, and our difficulties. When the aſſignats ſhall be finally damned, and the men who received the impreſſions of education and habit under the monarchy ſhall be, for the moſt part, dead, a new government may ſtart, in the career of commerce and politics, unincumbered with taxes, and animated with the juvenile ardour of a generation bred in republican principles.

Firſt, War muſt be continued, until the French ſhall be willing to give us their late conqueſts on this ſide the Rhine; otherwiſe they will become too powerful to be reſtrained within due bounds by their neighbours; and in navigation and commerce, outſtrip Great Britain, ſo far as to reduce her to a ſecondary, if not a dependent, ſituation in the ſcale of Europe.

Secondly, There would be unſpeakable danger to all crowned heads in the eſtabliſhment of a republican BALANCER of Europe, which the new republic would be, as aſſuredly as the old monarchy was.

Thirdly, The acknowledgment of the republic by monarchical governments, and the intercourſe between the French and all the neighbouring nations, which would be the reſult of a general peace, muſt let in a deluge of democratical doctrines that would ſap the foundation of eſtabliſhed laws and government. But what could be more deſtructive than to ſubſtitute, in the room of *preſcription* and *law*, the arbitrary will of the people? And would it be poſſible to prevent this, in the long run, in the neighbouring countries, if it were eſtabliſhed in the greateſt, the moſt powerful, and moſt central kingdom in Europe; and which has long taken the lead, and, as it were, dictated ſo many faſhions, and ſo many ſentiments, and opinions on ſo many ſubjects?

The extenſion of the French empire to the Rhine is a great evil; but if it be impoſſible to prevent it, it is fooliſh to exhauſt our ſtrength by kicking againſt the pricks,

pricks. The extenſion of the maritime coaſt of France eaſtward, will excite the jealouſy and hoſtility of all the northern powers, and unite theſe, as well as the Spaniards and Italian ſtates, in a general confederation with England. Rather than exhauſt their reſources in oppoſing the aggrandizement of France, let both Auſtria and Britain employ them in the improvement of what is in their poſſeſſion. Agriculture and navigation, at the ſame time that they increaſe the population and revenue of a kingdom, breed up a race of men proper for its defence. The arrogance, levity, and frivolity of the French character will ſoon diſguſt the Leigois, the Flemings, and Dutch, and prepare the way for future revolts; and, at the very beſt for France, the garriſons neceſſary to keep them in ſubjection will counterbalance the advantages derived from the ſovereignty of their country; for that country will not be ſo productive in the hands of the French, as in thoſe of its preſent quiet, ſteady, and induſtrious inhabitants.

After the capture of Manheim, ſeveral ſevere ſkirmiſhes took place, particulary on the lower Rhine, between the contending armies. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe under General Jourdan after ſome obſtinate conflicts obtained poſſeſſion of Creutzenach, Dec. 1ſt, *vide Lond. Gaz.* Dec. 19th.

At this period, General Pichegru was uſing every endeavour, to effect a junction with the army of General Jourdan, with the deſign of making a grand attack on the Auſtrian army. The rains which had fallen inceſſantly for ſome days together, had prevented the execution of ſome of his meaſures, and particularly by injuring the roads prevented the bringing forward of his artillery.

Concerning the ſtate of the war in La Vendee, the reports for ſome time paſt have been ſo contradictory as almoſt to preclude the offering of any ſtatement on the ſubject. That miniſtry here entertain any very ſanguine hopes on this ſubject, is not now to be imagined, the troops formerly embarked under General Doyle for the French coaſt, are returned to England. The preſſure of the Auſtrian armies on the Rhine, hath occaſioned the recal of many of the French troops in that quarter, by which means the war in La Vendee may be permitted to languiſh for a time, and thus give opportunity to the loyaliſts to obtain ſome ſucceſſes, which have been repreſented by ſome as ſo conſiderable as to encourage the hopes of a Counter Revolution.

The ſittings of the States General the 4th December have been very tumultuous. The Provinces of Holland, Guelderland, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, have voted for the convocation of a National convention which will aſſemble on the 1ſt of February next; and the three provinces of Zealand, Friezland, and Groningen, have declared againſt this meaſure. The preſident Van Sitter, of Groningen, thinking that nobody could make a concluſion on an affair ſo important, and which was formally oppoſed by three provinces; Sordent, of Overyſſel roſe, and with much violence wreſted from the hands of the preſident the hammer (which ſerved inſtead of a bell), and concluded for the adoption of a convention, notwithſtanding the proteſt of the preſident, to whom alone belonged the right of making ſuch a concluſion.

A formal letter hath been ſent by Citizen Noel, the French ambaſſador in Holland, to Citizen Quarles, Greffier to the States General, wherein, after having expreſſed the moſt ardent deſire of the French government to remain for ever united by the ſtrongeſt ties of amity and friendſhip with the Batavian Republic, and having mentioned its ſucceſsful efforts to diſperſe the aſſemblages of troops at Bremen and Oſnabruck, he inſiſts, in the moſt preſſing terms, on the immediate payment of the arrears of ſubſidies due, in conſequence of the treaty of alliance concluded between the two republics.

About the 10th or 12th December, the Britiſh forces embarked at Cruxhaven for England; there ſailed at the ſame time, a number of tranſports with emigrants.

On the 25th November, the King of Poland ſigned the treaty of the partition of Poland.—At the ſame time, he reſigned his ſovereignty of that kingdom. He retires on a penſion of 200,000 ducats.

LONDON.

Dec. 16. The Alfred man of war arrived at Plymouth, with the loſs of her main and mizen maſts, and the Undaunted frigate, with the loſs of all her maſts. They brought the information, that on the 13th, the fleet had met with a ſevere gale, which had ſcattered them; they afterwards collected, with the loſs of very few ſhips miſſing, and proceeded on their voyage to the Weſt Indies.

— Between five and ſix o'clock this evening, a dreadful fire broke out at Plymouth, in the loft of Mr Douglas, ſail-maker in Southſide-ſtreet, occaſioned by a candle falling into a pot of tar, which raged

raged with ſuch uncommon fury, that in a ſhort time the houſe was completely in flames. It communicated to the two adjoining houſes, which it alſo totally deſtroyed. The whole loſs is eſtimated at near 30,000l.

17. In a Court of Common Council, Mr Deputy Lecky introduced the ſubject of the reſolutions and agreement entered into by the members of the Houſe of Commons, relative to diminiſhing the conſumption of wheat in their families; and the deputy moved, that the ſame be read, which was accordingly done. He then moved, that this Court do concur therein. On the queſtion being put, that the ſame be ſigned, it was negatived.

19. At an extraordinary meeting of the Whig Club, Mr Erſkine in the chair, it was determined to form an aſſociation, for the ſpecific purpoſe of obtaining the repeal of Mr Pitt and Lord Grenville's bills.

France hath rejected the mediation of Denmark to negotiate a peace with the Empire, and even refuſes to conſent to an armiſtice. *Vide State Papers.*

The Imperial commiſſion-decree, preſented to the diet of Ratiſbon, preſſes the vigorous proſecution of the war. *Vide State Papers.*

The United States have conſidered themſelves inſulted by ſome late conduct of one of our naval commanders, by a letter being ſent to the Governor of Rhode Iſland, from Capt. Home of the Africa, and being tranſmitted by Thomas W. Moore, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Vice Conſul in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. General Waſhington hath refuſed to acknowledge him any more in his official character.

After five years ſuſpenſion, the Pope is to permit the theatres to be opened at the next Carnival, and the indulgence of maſques, and horſe-races, which is anticipated with infinite joy by the citizens of Rome.

Amidſt the diſaſters to which the Weſt India fleet hath been expoſed, it is with ſatisfaction we ſtate the Admiral's official account of December 18th. When the convoy ſailed from Portſmouth, it conſiſted of two hundred and eighteen ſhips. On the 18th, Admiral Chriſtian had 183 ſhips in ſight, 35 therefore was the number miſſing, of theſe 22 are returned into port, and only one is known to be loſt, viz. the Commerce, Glynn. Admiral Chriſtian writes, that he had no doubt but more of the convoy would come in ſight, as, during the time of his writing his diſpatches, ſix miſſing ſhips of the fleet had appeared in ſight. The Irreſiſtible man of war, of 64 guns, reported to have foundered, is particularly mentioned in the Admiral's diſpatches, as being ſafe. There was no King's ſhips miſſing, except thoſe which we have already heard of, as having returned into port. The troops on board the tranſports which have returned, were previouſly ſhipped on board the men of war, and are on their voyage.

Throughout the Royal Houſehold, no other ſort of bread is uſed than that recommended by the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, viz. two parts of wheat, and one of rye or barley, and that no other bread is ſuffered to be eaten even at their Majeſties' table. All the paſtry uſed, is made of barley meal, ground and dreſſed finer than uſual, and the difference, in point of taſte and appearance, is ſaid to be ſcarcely perceivable.

We learn with ſorrow, and the moſt lively indignation, that the Sierra Leone Company, entered into and eſtabliſhed for the generous and benevolent purpoſe of introducing the benefits of civilized life amongſt a rude people, have not only been expoſed to the unprovoked and unjuſtifiable outrages of republican violence, but have alſo incurred the danger of having had their attempts fruſtrated, by the infernal machinations of the traders in ſlaves from this country. In the diſpatches, dated November 1ſt, the Company have received theſe afflicting accounts; but which for the preſent, (and we hope alſo for the future) have been happily defeated.—A factory had been lately eſtabliſhed by the Company on a neighbouring river, the Rio Pongas, with the view of maintaining the intercourſe with the kingdom of the Foulans.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials from December 9, 1794, to December 8, 1795.

Chriſtened,		Buried,	
Males,	9344	Males,	10778
Females,	9017	Females,	10401
In all,	18,361	In all,	21,179

Whereof have died,

Under 2 years,	6466	50 and 60,	1920
Between 2 and 5,	1982	60 and 70,	1816
5 and 10,	768	70 and 80,	1521
10 and 20,	764	80 and 90,	579
20 and 30,	1443	90 and a 100,	65
30 and 40,	1901	An 100,	1
40 and 50,	2153		

Increaſed in burials this year, 1938.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Dec. 18. On Friday laſt, in purſuance of a notice from the Lord Mayor, a numerous meeting of the freemen and freeholders of Dublin, was held at the Royal Exchange, for the purpoſe of voting a loyal addreſs to his Majeſty on his happy eſcape from the late atrocious attempt upon his Royal perſon. Four different addreſſes were produced, viz. one by Mr Hartley, a ſecond by Mr Beresford, another by Mr Willis, and the laſt by the Lord Mayor himſelf; when, after a ſevere ſtruggle, the chief magiſtrate ſuddenly declared the meeting adjourned, and retired. The freemen and freeholders thereupon finding the chair vacant, unanimouſly called upon Mr Abraham Wilkinſon to take the ſame, and Mr Hartley's addreſs being propoſed, and read paragraph by paragraph, was agreed to.

The concluding paragraph, is that which appears to have been obnoxious to the Mayor, and thoſe who adjourned themſelves, and runs thus:

"Whilſt our lives are at your Majeſty's ſervice, we rejoice in the conviction that the ſecurity of your Majeſty's perſon and government does not require the introduction of any meaſures tending to leſſen or impair our rights and liberties, and the full and free exerciſe thereof, which we deemed our deareſt inheritance; on the contrary, we conceive our intereſts are ſo interwoven with your Majeſty's ſafety, that the authority of the crown and the liberties of the people, from their mutual preſervation, acquire a common ſtrength."

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 12. The Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer was opened before the right hon. William Worthington, Lord Mayor, and the hon. Baron George.

The Court was this day occupied in the buſineſs of arraigning the ſeveral priſoners to be tried for High Treaſon, and no trial took place.

The priſoners arraigned were, Edward Reilly, Edward Hamil, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Clayton, James Weldon, Henry Flood, Edward Brady, George Lewis, Thomas Cook, John Leavy, Oliver Corbally, Thomas Murphy, and Michael Maguire.

The Attorney General gave notice, that he ſhould bring forward the trial of James Weldon, as the firſt of thoſe charged with treaſon.

Counſellor M'Nally obſerved, that he muſt be obliged to claim from the Court on this head. The priſoner was entitled to have a copy of the indictment, and an aſſignment of counſel, five clear days at leaſt before trial; he ſhould not for his own part have any objection to accommodate the learned gentlemen and the Court; but he had laid down a rule for himſelf, never to ſurrender any claim for his client or any advantage he was entitled to; his client, however, might be aſked the queſtion through his agent.

Mr Armſtrong Fitzgerald was then aſked the queſtion, but ſupported the claim of five days longer, which the Court ordered.

21. James Weldon, indicted for high treaſon, was called on to plead by the denomination of Yeoman. The counſel argued and moved, in abatement of the indictment, that Yeoman was not the proper deſignation of the priſoner.---A Jury was impannelled to try this point before the priſoner ſhould plead: Mr Threſham Gregg, goaler of Newgate was the only evidence adduced to the fact, and on his croſs examination, could not ſwear that he knew the legal definition of Yeoman. The Court, after full argument on both ſides, delivered its opinion to the jury, through Mr Juſtice Chamberlaine, who ſaid, that under the definition given by Blackſtone, who was certainly a writer of moſt reſpectable authority on the law, the priſoner was not a Yeomen; and under the definition of Dr Johnſon, who was certainly the firſt authority in the Engliſh language, the priſoner was a Yeoman. Shakeſpeare, in ſpeaking of the battle of Agincourt, called the ſoldiers Yeomen, and at this day the ſoldiers of the King's body guard were called Yeomen. His Lordſhip, however, appriſed the Council on both ſides, that whatever ſhould be the finding of the jury, the Court would adjourn, in order to ſubmit the point for the deciſion of the Judges, and report it on the opening of the Court to-morrow morning. The jury, after retiring for a ſhort time, found for the indictment, i. e. that the priſoner was a Yeoman at the time of the facts charged againſt him, and the Court forthwith adjourned till to-morrow morning.

22. The trial proceeded, there were only two witneſſes produced on the part of the crown; on the part of the priſoner two were produced, who gave him an excellent character. The jury, after retiring about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict,—*Guilty*.

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ENGRAVED FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCXCVI.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LVIII.

OR VOLUME THIRD OF A NEW SERIES.

EDINBURGH:

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MDCCXCVI.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE revolving year again demands from us our cuſtomary, but hearty expreſſions of gratitude to Subſcribers, Correſpondents, and Readers in general. While we feel a pleaſure in ſuch expreſſions, we at the ſame time acknowledge it our duty to accompany them with aſſurances that the Publication, which has now for a very long period been ſo favourably received, ſhall ſtill continue to merit the ſame patronage and encouragement—ſo far as theſe can be deſerved by the ſame exertions, and a continuation of the Work upon the ſame plan; we look forward therefore with a conſiderable degree of confidence.

As both the plan and deſign of the Publication have been fully laid before our Readers, in former addreſſes, we ſhall not again repeat them here; it only remains to ſolicit a continuance of the liberal encouragement ſo long beſtowed on the SCOTS MAGAZINE, aſſuring our Subſcribers and the Public, that the 59th volume, which we are about to commence, will not fall ſhort of any that have gone before.

EDINBURGH,
Dec. 1796.

A Recapitulation of the Principal Events in 1796.

January.

1. The British troops, engaged in the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France, returned to Portsmouth ---5. Advice received of the departure of the daughter of the unfortunate Louis XVI. from Paris for Vienna ---6. Intelligence received of Trincomale, in the island of Ceylon, being captured by the British forces, under Colonel Stuart and Admiral Rainier.---7. The Count D'Artois (Monsieur) arrives at Edinburgh. The Princess of Wales delivered of a daughter, who is christened Charlotte Augusta.----8. The Diomede frigate lost off Trincomale.---9. An armistice concluded upon the Rhine, after desperate fighting, by which both armies were rendered incapable of continuing the combat.--10. Various outrages committed by the Irish defenders.---13. Intelligence received of a very extraordinary deluge in the island of Barbadoes.---14. Advices received of the princess Maria Theresa having been exchanged at Basle, for the French deputies given up to the Austrians by Dumourier.---19. Several depredations and acts of violence committed by the Orange Boys of the North of Ireland, against the Roman Catholic inhabitants. The Goldsmiths Hall, Assay-office, and several shops in the Parliament Close, Edinburgh, burnt by accidental fire.---23. A violent hurricane, accompanied with high tides, by which considerable damage is done at sea, and in various parts of England and Scotland.---25. The Dutton East-Indiaman lost near Plymouth, together with several of her crew.---28. The Triton East-Indiaman taken by a French privateer, and the captain and several of her crew treacherously killed by the enemy. Mr Stone tried in the Court of King's Bench for high treason---Verdict, Not Guilty.---29. The greater part of Admiral Christian's fleet, destined for the West Indies, driven back to Spithead, after encountering the storm for 7 weeks.

February.

1. Intelligence received that the enemy had possessed themselves of the whole island of Grenada, except the town of St George, and the important post of Richmond Hill. A daring insult offered to their Majesties in returning from Drury-lane Theatre, a stone having been thrown into the carriage, which nearly struck the Queen.---A reward of 100l. offered for discovering the offender.---7. Advice received of the opening of the Corsican parliament; of the people having refused to pay the imposts levied upon them; and that they had massacred several of the English inhabitants.---15. Mr Grey brings forward a motion for peace, which is negatived, 189 to 50.---18. The House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Wilberforce, agreed to abolish the Slave Trade, by a majority of 26 voices.---20. Batavia taken from the Dutch.---22. Admiral Pringle's squadron sails from Leith roads, and sails in with the Dutch fleet, of superior force, a few days after, which proceeds on its course without attempting to come to action.---23. The West India fleet sails from Cork.---26. General Stofflet, the chief of the Chouans in la Vendee, with some of his principal officers, shot at Angers.

March.

1. The Dutch National Convention organized. Intelligence received that the King of Poland was, by order of the Empress of Russia, compelled to sign the papers of his abdication and resignation of his kingdom, which he did on St Catharine's day.---2. Official advice received of the capture of the island of Ceylon, with its valuable settlements of Malacca, Cochin, Columbus, and Jancrapatam; and of the death of the Nabob of Arcot.---9. A general fast throughout England.--10. The Archduke Charles setsout from Vienna to take the command of the army upon the Rhine.---14. Vice-Admiral Cornwallis unexpectedly returns to Spithead in the Royal Sovereign, not being able to proceed on his voyage to the West-Indies on account of the damage sustained by his ship.---17. Sir Sidney Smith sailed into Herqui bay, and destroyed several armed vessels, &c.---24. Gen. Pichegru resigns the command of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and is succeeded by Gen. Moreau. A correspondence between Mr Wickham and M. Barthelemy takes place in Switzerland, relative to overtures for peace.

April.

2. The impudent forgery of Vortigern received the general condemnation of the public, at Drury-Lane theatre.---5. Accounts received of the Dutch settlement of Malacca having surrendered to the British troops. Sir Sidney Smith, commanding the Diamond frigate, reconnoitering in a boat near Havre de Grace, is made prisoner (with three officers and 16 seamen), and sent to Paris.---8. Vice-Admiral Cornwallis tried by a court-martial, at Portsmouth, for disobedience of orders, and acquitted ---12. Government published a note, expressive of the failure of a pacific application made to the French directory, through Mr Wickham, at Basle.---16. Intelligence received of the capture of the Dutch fort of Quilon, and the factories of Porca and Quilon, in the Travancore country.---17. Intelligence received of Sir Edward Pellew having destroyed a French ship of war and several merchantmen on the French coast.---18. Mr Pitt brings forward a supplementary budget---The taxes on wine---hats---and dogs. The campaign opened in Italy. The French army, commanded by Gen. Bonaparte, obtains two signal victories over the

A Recapitulation of Principal Events in 1796.

Auſtrians under Gen. Beaulieu. Theſe are followed by many ſevere actions, in which the French claimed the victory. A gallant ſtand is made by the Auſtrian army under Gen. Wurmſer. Bounaparte's army overruns Piedmont and Savoy, and dictates a tributary and diſgraceful peace to the King of Sardinia.

May.

5. Kidd Wake, convicted of having inſulted his majeſty, when on his way to parliament, ſentenced to the pillory, and five years impriſonment in Glouceſter goal.---10. Mr Fox's motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation negatived 216 to 42.---11. Croſſfield, Le Maitre, Higgins, and Smith, arraigned of high treaſon, in conſpiring to kill the King by means of a poiſoned arrow.---13. Information received that the king of Sardinia had concluded an armiſtice with the French.---20. Parliament diſſolved, and a new one called to meet on the 5th July.---21. Accounts received of the capture of Milan by the French, and that Bounaparte had driven the Auſtrian army into Mantua.---25. The account received of the ratification of peace between France and Sardinia. All the French garriſon at St Lucia taken by General Abercrombie; under whoſe direction the campaign is in general ſucceſsful; our troops ſuffering more from the climate than the enemy.---31. The armiſtice between the Auſtrian and French armies on the Rhine terminates. The French armies penetrate into Germany; that of the Sambre and Meuſe, under Jourdan, into Franconia; that of the Sambre and Moſelle, under Moreau, by Suabia. The Auſtrian army diſputes every inch of ground, but is compelled to give way to ſuperior numbers.

June.

4. Loretto and Ancona, both belonging to the Pope, taken by the French.---8. The Jaſon, a Dutch frigate of 36 guns, with 200 men, brought into Greenock by the crew.---11. St Vincent's and Grenada retaken by General Abercrombie.---15. The Archduke Charles attacks the van of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under Le Fevre, on the Upper Lahn, and totally defeats it; upon which the enemy falls back on the Sieg.---18. Great part of General Jourdan's army retreated by the bridge of Neuwied to the left bank of the Rhine.---22. The Chouans, in la Vendee, ſurrendered their arms, and acknowledged the French Republic.---23. The French army under General Moreau croſſed the Rhine near Straſbourg, and took the fort of Kehl.---27. The French entered Leghorn, previous to which the greateſt part of the Britiſh property had been removed.---28. Advice is received that Commodore Nelſon, in the Agamemnon, takes and deſtroys four armed ſhips of the enemy under the batteries of Laona.---29. The citadel of Milan ſurrenders to the French army; who ſoon after form the blockade of Mantua.---30. The election of the Sixteen Scotch Peers takes place at Holyroodhouſe.

July.

1. Action at Edingen, in which the Auſtrians were forced to give way, and the army of Conde was routed.---3. Major Forbes arrived with intelligence of the capture of Morne Fortune, in the iſland of St Lucie, on the 26th of May.---6. Porto Ferrajo, in the iſland of Elba, occupied by the Britiſh troops.---7. Marſhal Wurmſer made a ſortie from Mantua; by which the French loſe 3,000 men and 17 pieces of cannon.---9. The French army of the Sambre and Meuſe croſſed the Lahn, after an obſtinate conteſt.---12. Louis the XVIIIth ſhot in the forehead by an unknown perſon, at Dillingen, near Ulm.---16. Capt Trollope, in the Glacton of 54 guns, engages and beats off a French ſquadron, conſiſting of eight ſhips, one of 50, two of 36, three of 28, one of 18, and one of 12 guns.---18. Suſpenſion of arms agreed to between France and the Duke of Wurtemberg. The Stadtholder's property ſold at the Hague.---25. Armiſtice concluded between the French Republic and the Margrave of Baden.---27. The circle of Suabia make peace with France.---31. The ſiege of Mantua raiſed by the Auſtrians, and the French defeated with great loſs in ſeveral of the neighbouring poſts.

Auguſt.

A reverſe of fortune attends the French armies on the Rhine. Jourdan, after being defeated by the Archduke in ſeveral ſevere engagements, retreats with precipitation towards Duſſeldorff. Moreau's army being left uncovered by the defeat of Jourdan, is in hazard of being entirely cut off; retreats through Suabia, and after ſuffering great loſſes, effects its eſcape, and croſſes the Rhine at Kehl; to which place the Auſtrians ſome time after lay ſiege.---3. Buonaparte routes the Auſtrian army in Italy.---13. The Archduke defeated near Donawert, that place taken by the enemy, and his royal highneſs forced to croſs the Danube.---17. General Waſhington reſigns the Preſidentſhip of the American States.---22. The united armies of the Archduke Charles and General Wartenſleben, attacked the army of General Jourdan, which they defeated, with the loſs of near 7000 men, and obliged it to retreat from the Nab; Col. Crauford was wounded in this engagement.---23. General Jourdan's army was driven from Amberg to Forcheim, with conſiderable loſs. General Moreau obtained an important victory near the Lech.---24. Augſbourg and Munich entered by the French army. The elector of Bavaria ſent a miniſter to Moreau to negotiate a peace.---29. A treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, concluded between France and